INSURANCE
The reason being that their people are solidly supporting them.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

INSURANCE
Non-Indian companies started in 1919 are writing four times their paid-up capital.

VOL. XVIII NO. 60— BOMBAY, TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1930 PRICE ONE ANNA

Gandhiji Chooses His First Batch Of Satyagrahis.

WELL DISCIPLINED BODY OF CIVIL RESISTERS.

72 Picked Men Drawn From All Provinces.

EX-JUDGE TO BE SECOND IN COMMAND.

AHMEDABAD, March 10.

The provisional list of the first batch of Satyagrahis that is to march under the command of Mahatmaji on Wednesday morning comprises of 72 volunteers, all inmates of the Ashram.

A perusal of the list shows that almost all the provinces of India are fully represented and contain mostly educated men who have received modern education and university training.

GANDHIJI'S LIEUTENANTS.

In case, Gandhiji is arrested, which is very likely before the march commences, then Sjt Chaganlal Joshi is to captain the force. Three other captains are selected to take place one after one and they are Surendranath Valji Desai, Pandit Narayan Khare and Ramaniklal Modi.

The whole party is divided into six groups and each batch is placed in charge of the above six captains including Gandhiji. When Gandhiji is arrested the above will take his place one by one. Under each batch there are about 12 volunteers thoroughly trained who have undergone Ashram discipline for a considerable time.

DRAWN FROM ALL PROVINCES.

The number of volunteers belonging to different provinces is as under: Gujarat 29, Maharashtra 10, United Provinces 3, Cutch 6, Kerala 4, Punjab 3, Rajputana 2, Bombay 2, Sindh 1, Tamil Nadu 1, Andhra 1, Utkal 1, Karnatak 1, Behar 1 and Bengal 1. The above list contains 2 Muslims. It is understood Mr. Abbas Tyabji may take the place of honour in case Gandhiji is removed and in that case Mr. Chaganlal Joshi will follow Mr. Tyabji.

WHO'S WHO IN THE "FORCE".

It will not be out of place here to mention the careers of the five captains and some eminent members of the party.

Mr. Chaganlal Joshi is the manager of the Satyagraha Ashram. He is a graduate of the Bombay University and a student of Sociology. Formerly, he was a professor of Economics in Gujarat Vidyapith.

2. Surendranath is a student of Sanskrit scriptures and is at present in charge of the tannery department of the Ashram.

3. Valji Desai is a graduate of the Bombay University with English honours and formerly a Professor of Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, who resigned during the Non-co-operation days. He was publisher of "Young India" in the Non-co-operation days. At present he is Secretary to the Low Service Association.

4. Pandit Khare is a student of Vishnu Digamber, the famous singer of India, the soul of Gujarat Rashtriya Sangit Mandal and conductor of the Ashram Prayers.

5. Ramniklal Modi, a graduate, is a school-master in the Ashram school. All these five are members of the Board of Satyagraha Ashram.

Mr. Abbas Tyabji is the retired Chief Justice of the Baroda High Court and a tried worker in Gujarat. He is about 60 years of age.

Some of the prominent volunteers include Manilal Gandhi, who was the editor of "Indian Opinion" in Phoenix not long ago. Dinker Pandya, B.Sc., who has lately returned from America with his degree and who is a specialist in dairy farming. Sumanglal Prakas is Professor of Hindi in Gujarat Vidyapith. Mr. Payarelal, Gandhiji's Secretary, who is to accompany him with the party, is a young Punjabi who gave up his studies during the Non-co-operation days on the eve of his examination for M.A. of the Punjab University.—Free Press.

KAIRA DISTRICT ACTIVE.

—:o:—

Sardar's Arrest Stimulates Movement.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NADIAD, Mar. 9.

The news of Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel's arrest and conviction created stir in the whole of Kaira District and every important town and village people observed hartal. Meetings also were held in various places. The step of the Government has assisted the Satyagraha movement to a very great extent in Nadiad and Borsad Talukas. A mammoth meeting was held on 8th inst. and a number of people expressed readiness to go to jail.

It was rumoured that more arrests will be made in Nadiad and people were quite ready at the time. Sjt. Darbar Saheb, Gokaldas Talati, Fulchandbhai and Roojibhai addressed the meeting. Throughout the proceedings of the meeting, it was met with shouts of "Bande Mataram" and "Mahatma Gandhiji-ki-Jai". There was great enthusiasm in the meeting.

NO SWARAJ WITHOUT SUFFERING.

—:o:—

Babu Bhagavandas Becomes Volunteer.

BENARES, March 10.

Dr. Bhagvandas yesterday sent his name to the Provincial Congress Committee offering himself as a volunteer for civil disobedience. He has already suffered incarceration in non-co-operation days. In a statement to press he says that Swaraj can be attained only through suffering. He calls upon persons who are free from household responsibilities or have not yet entered household life and also sanyasis to join the present nonviolent fight for freedom.—A. P.

ARREST ON EVE OF THE MARCH ?

—:o:—

Tense Feeling In Ahmedabad.

AHMEDABAD, March 10.

"Will Mahatma Gandhi be allowed to proceed with his march on the 12th morning as arranged? This is the question which is on everybody's lips as the time for Gandhiji's marching tour is approaching nearer. As time passes on, keen anxiety prevails and the political horizon is getting nebulous every hour. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's sudden arrest and imprisonment is said to be a foretaste of the Government's future course of action, in the case of Gandhiji also.

The colossal gathering comprising as it did, of every community and opinion denotes strongly the trend of public feeling and to add to the intensity of the already tense atmosphere dame rumour is busy bearing all kinds of tales. It is believed that Gandhiji will be removed from the field of activity on the eve of his departure and the spirit that enables people to discuss this and its consequences with calm imperturbability is significant in the extreme. The Ashmites though fully conscious of the entire situation refuse to be bothered whether their beloved "Bapu" will be taken away from them or if that be the case, what will they do in his absence. Their course of action is clear cut and they are minding their usual routine at the Ashram with rigid discipline as hitherto. They seem to be conscious of their strength and are fixed in their determination. Traffic to the Ashram has considerably increased of late and in many cases people are found to be travelling miles in order to have a 'darshan' of Gandhiji. The Ashram is literally becoming a place of pilgrimage. The poor and ignorant, but politically awakened villagers and citizens all throng Mahatmaji's cottage. But Mahatma-

(Continued on Page 8.)

"FANTASTIC AND ILLOGICAL".

—:o:—

Ranga Iyars Canard About Gandhiji.

INDIA OFFICE DENIAL.

LONDON, March 9.

There has been quite a flutter in political circles by the publication in tthe "Sunday Times" of a statement which had received the authority of the India Office that the paper is authorised to state unequivocally that there is no truth in the reports current in India that attempts are being made by His Majesty's Government to promote a conference with Mahatma Gandhi with a view to persuade him to abandon his campaign and to proceed to London to confer with His Majesty's Government.

RANGAIYER'S CANARD.

This contradiction has been provoked by cabled summaries of predictions by Mr. Rangaiyer who had recently returned from this country that there were some kind of negotiations. Informed circles in England knew that there could be no talk of negotiation at this juncture and certainly not until there had been a trial of strength between the Congress and the Government and also that if there were any negotiations they would be conducted only through the Viceroy and no other channel. According to the India Office the story of negotiations was both "fantastic and illogical."—Free Press Bcam Service.

SARDAR IN BEST OF SPIRITS IN JAIL.

Says Magistrate Didn't Know The Law.

INTERVIEW WITH MAHADEV DESAI.

AHMEDABAD, March 10.

Mr. Mahadev Desai and Prof. Kirpiani who visited this noon Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in jail. When interviewed by the press they said that Sardar Vallabhbhai was treated neither better nor worse than an ordinary criminal. He had the use of his clothing as all prisoners who are sentenced to simple imprisonment had, but had no bed of his own. He sleeps on jail blanket spread on the floor and he is locked up for the night. The cell is locked up at about 5-30 p.m. on week days and 3-30 p.m. on Sundays and opened at 7 a.m. daily.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel made it clear that he wanted no privilege, but he was sure that all simple imprisonment prisoners ought to be allowed to sleep on the verandah in summer and also the use of lamps for reading at night.

MAGISTRATE DIDN'T KNOW THE LAW.

Asked about his conviction, he said, he was quite clear that the Magistrate who convicted him did not know law. He had made no speech for which he could be convicted. But he did not mind the conviction, however, illegal it may be. There was no question of his being asked to desist from making a speech, as he had not even commenced speaking. The Magistrate said that he was convicting him under Section 71 of the Bombay District Police Act and giving him the maximum sentence under the law.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was in the best of spirits and appeared cheerful.—Free Press.

WARRANT FOR MR. SEN GUPTA.

—:o:—

Burma Govt. Wakes Up After A Month.

RANGOON, March 10.

A bailable warrant on a charge of sedition has been issued against Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, the Mayor of Calcutta. Mr. Sen Gupta visited Rangoon last month and addressed a public meeting.—A. P.

(Through the War Council, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee).

CITIZENS, ARISE, AWAKE!

AND

PLUNGE INTO THE STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE

To-morrow (Wednesday) at 6-30 a. m.

MAHATMA GANDHI BEGINS HIS MARCH

From Satyagrahashram, Sabarmati.

HOW WILL BOMBAY HAIL HIM?

The Bombay Provincial Congress War Council expects every citizen to do his/her duty by taking part in

TO-MORROW'S PROGRAMME AND MAKING IT A COMPLETE SUCCESS

THE PROGRAMME:—

1. Volunteer parade at the Congress House at 6-30 a.m. (S.T.) (the time when Mahatma Gandhi commences his march from the Satyagraha Ashram, Sabarmati.)
2. National Flag Salutation at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House followed by public meetings after which the Volunteers will form a Procession and March through important streets.
3. Public meeting at the Esplanade Maidan at 6 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. K. F. Nariman will preside.
4. Public meeting at Dadar, Tilak Bridge, at 9 p.m.
5. Volunteers will enrol Congress Members and hawk Khadi.

ENROL AS VOLUNTEERS.

in any of the following three classes:—

1. Ironsiders: Those prepared for immediate Civil Resistance.
2. Reserves: Those who will take the places of Class I when they are removed from scene of action.
3. Irregular Territorials: Who will take part in demonstrative programme of the "War" Council.

THE METTLE OF MAHATMA'S 'IRONSIDES.'

Determined "Not To Let Britain Rule India"

MALAVIYAJI WARNS GOVT.

Adjournment Motion Regarding Vallabhbhai's Arrest Voted Down.

NEW DELHI, March 10.

In the Legislative Assembly today Pandit Malaviya's motion of adjournment to discuss Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel's imprisonment was defeated by 53 votes to 30.

The Central Muslims voted largely with the Government and the Independents remained neutral.

The Legislative Assembly by 52 votes to 39 rejected the censure motion of Mr. Shafi Daudi regarding the treatment of political prisoners.

Sir James Crerar held that the definition of political prisoners was found impossible in every country and maintained that new rules had eliminated all differences based on grounds of race. The Independents who had been given freedom of vote remained neutral 'en bloc' with the exception of Mr. Fazal Rahimtullah and one other member. Mr. Mody also remained neutral.

There was unusual activity in the lobbies to-day when the Assembly met to continue the discussion of demands for grants. It became known generally that Nationalists had reconsidered their decision of yesterday and decided to move the adjournment to discuss Mr. Patel's imprisonment. This led to an emergency meeting by the Independents under the chairmanship of Mr. Jinnah who decided to leave it to individual members to stand up or not in support of the matter being taken up. Independents meet again at lunch time to decide whether to support or oppose the adjournment when it is moved in the afternoon.

Pandit Malaviya moving for leave for the adjournment motion said that Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel was acting along with Mahatma Gandhi in directing the agitation against the Salt Laws under which the people were prohibited from manufacturing salt. He was held in great esteem by the people. He went to Borsad and wished to address a public meeting. He had hardly uttered a few words when he was put under arrest for violating the order prohibiting him from speaking for a month. The order was under the Bombay District Police Act. The question arose as to whether the Government were justified in preventing Mr. Patel from making any speech. The Pandit declared that he did not object to any man who offended the law being punished.

Sir James Crerar objected to the Pandit speaking on the merits of the case.

The President asked the Pandit not to discuss the merits.

Pandit Malaviya said that Mahatma Gandhi too had declared his intention of starting his campaign on the 12th. A large number of people would follow the same course. This was sufficient to show that importance attached to the subject. "My object is this. The matter involves great principles. You should have a definite policy behind it and should give us an opportunity of pointing out the dangers involved in leaving it to the Provincial Governments to take an independent course and not to follow a policy which the Central Government should lay down. In 1921 25,000 men were arrested by the Local Governments without consulting Government of India. I do not want that to recur without the Government of India laying down a proper policy.

Sir James Crerar raised no objection and as the President held the motion in order discussion was fixed for four o'clock this afternoon.—A. P.

TREATMENT OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

Mr. Shafi Daudi, moving a cut of Rs. 100 in the demand for the Home Department, raised the question of the Government's policy towards political prisoners in general and their treatment in jails in particular. He said that no other country in the world with a high standard of civilization was under tthe domination of foreign rule. Therefore, the argument that European countries did not recognize political prisoners was not applicable to the unique case of India. He said that a comparison of life in India to-day with that 30 years ago and the deterioration that had occurred in Indians physically, proved why young men were getting excited to action.

"I maintain that the political prisoners' struggle to minimise the exploitation of one nation by another is a very noble struggle and a man who has the courage of his conviction to start such a campaign should be more respected than humiliated."

DESERVES TO BE RESPECTED THAN HUMILIATED.

Sardar Gulab Singh gave wholehearted support to the motion and protested against patriots being treated in the same way as felons.

He asked why the leaders whom the Home Member consulted in regard to the revision of jail rules surrendered the valuable privilege of the House to discuss the proposed changes. All political prisoners should be included in class A.

Mr. K. C. Roy, speaking as a member, whom along with other leaders, Sir James Crerar had consulted, said that the whole matter had been thoroughly gone into. Sir Darcy Lindsay was the first at the conference to propose the abolition of racial discrimination. Most of the non-violent political prisoners would fall under Class A and B and the treatment which was now proposed would not only be a great improvement on the existing position but would be an improvement on the Churchill rules framed in England to meet the case of Suffragists.

RANGA IYER LETS OFF STEAM!

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer loudly protested against 'caste distinction" between political prisoners. When leaders like Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Jinnah went to jail and were treated better than other political prisoners the latter would cry out: "Why should we be made victims by these wretched fellows? We

(Continued on Page 7).

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL.

DETAILS ON PAGE 8.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

New York Futures 17 To 9 Points Lower.

TALK OF 12 CENTS.

Bombay, March 10.

On Saturday the New York Cotton futures market again ruled quiet on marked absence of buying and foreign selling. Towards the close there was some recovery on short covering. The market opened at a decline of 7 points but during the first half an hour, the opening decline was recovered on scattered covering. At this level there was renewal of heavy selling pressure particularly from Europe and prices declined 28 points under the highest level touched. At the close there was some covering which resulted in a rally of 16 points and the market closed at a net decline of 17 to 9 points. March option closed at 13.98c. Spot cotton prices declined 10 points to 14.05c.

REUTER'S NEW YORK WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW

Prices broke below 14 1-2 cents for May under heavy selling, promoted by doubt of an adequate reduction in acreage, a trend towards smaller estimates of the world's consumption, and a growing belief that no aggressive support from the Farm Board is likely until the acreage question has been settled. A lack of confidence in commodity values generally has also been a contributing factor.

Trade buying and covering absorbed offerings on the scaledown, but the demand failed to follow up advances. No change is reported in the Farm Board policies regarding cotton. There is nothing definite regarding acreage prospects, but some authorities are taking a reduction of 5 per cent to 10 per cent as likely. The farm work is making fair progress in preparations and is reported to be nearly up to normal.

The technical position of futures has now much improved.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON EXCHANGE.

The New Orleans Cotton Exchange responded to the New York weakness and the session was irregular with increased selling pressure. Forward contracts closed at a loss of 12 to 14 points and Spot Cotton prices declined 15 points to 13.85c.

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.

U. S Port Receipts were 7,000 bales and exports amounted to 14,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON EXCHANGE

In sympathy with overnight decline on American Exchanges, the Liverpool Cotton futures market opened irregular at a decline of 23 to 18 points. There was some short covering which imparted somewhat better tone and the market closed at a decline of 20 to 19 points Middling American spot cotton prices declined 20 points to 7.98d per lb and sales amounted to 5,000 bales

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

The Egyptian cotton futures market showed considerable weakness on increased selling pressure. The increased import duty on higher grade of cotton in the United States of America is telling on the demand. The market closed at a decline of 29 to 31 points. Sakellaridis spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 13.60d.

EMPIRE COTTON

Empire Cotton futures ruled easy in sympathy with Americans and closed at a decline of 20 to 21 points with May 7.58 and July 7.60

PRESENT OUTLOOK

The unusual rapid decline registered during the last week has improved the technical situation and as a result of readjustments, we may temporary upward reaction. There is no fresh development in the situation and we see no reason to change our opinion and still prefer to await further declines to buy.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. May Highest 14.32 (10.33 a.m.)
Lowest 14.04 (11.40 a.m.)

Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the following telegram from their Liverpool friends dated 8th March 1930:

Messrs. Stubs & Grindrod:

"Market entirely at sea, opinions almost valueless but think position becoming highly dangerous."

Hamelryn:—"Spinners takings so far this season are 10,006,000 bales."

"Cotton no demand no confidence New York reports heavy European selling."

Stern:—"Continued lack of buying power and heavy Continental selling. Sentiment depressed."

"Cotton market demoralised. Trade talking of 12 cents due to belief acreage will not be reduced more than 5 per cent."

Reuter:—"Market was weak on absence of buying and also by foreign selling but later advanced partially on covering."

Liverpool:—General feeling bearish. Chances favour declining further. Continue to recommend selling on bulges.

New York:—Distress selling continues. Bear operators selling. Market fluctuating rapidly and prices are irregular. Week-end statistic bearish. A hand to mouth policy prevails. Outside interest small. Would wait for a further decline before buying. Weather favourable.

Messrs. Breul & Co. have received the following cable from their New York friends:—

Messrs Shearson Hamrill & Co., dated 8/3/1930:

"With adverse world trade conditions and uncertainty over action of politicians, speculative interest in Cotton at low ebb, and despite drastic price decline see nothing at present to cause anything but temporary rally until some idea of acreage of new crop is obtainable."

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

BOMBAY, March 10.

The local market shows considerable strength although prices have declined. The feeling is in favour of a reaction and its seems that with any good news the market will record a rapid rise and it appears rather safe to buy cotton at any further decline from to-day's level for a quick turn. There is marked absence of selling and operators are inclined to cover—The market opened to-day with Broach A. M. quoted at Rs. 243 and soon improved to Rs. 245 . The market fluctuated at this level for a considerable time. Liverpool opening cables were steady but towards the close the market was influenced by Japanese Exchange. The market closed at 5-30 p. m. as under:—

Broach A. M. 243|8
Broach J. A. 257|12
Oomra Mar. 198
Oomra May 205|12
Oomra July 215|12
Bengal Mar. 177
Bengal May 180|4
Bengal July 187|12
Broach A. M. Highest 245|4.
Broach A. M. Lowest 243.

SAMPION QUOTATIONS.

	Osaka, March 10.
March	155.50 plus. 1.30
June	159.60 —0.30
Sept.	163.40 plus 0.20

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, Mar. 10.

	To-day	Total
F.G.M.G. Bengal	1,900	15,700
Fine M. G. Oomra	1,900	10,800

ROOM RATE.

Bombay, March 10.

Bengal 175 March.
Bengal 181 May.
Bengal 188 July.
Broach 245 A./M.
Broach 259 J./A.
Oomra 199 March.
Oomra 207 May.
Oomra 216 July.

SPOT RATE.

Bombay, March 10.

Bengal	187	182	177	171
Sind	192	187	182	176
Punjab	185	180	175	169
Rajputana	187	182	177	171
Broach		244	241	236
Oomra No. 3	205	202	199	195
C. P. No. 2	221	218	225	211
C. P. No. 2	213	210	207	203
Mathia		192	187	182

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, March 10.

100 A. Damodar Akola 204
300 Do. Akola 204 1/2
100 Do. Shegaon 204 1/2
100 Do. Harsud 203 1/2
100 Do. Malkapur 201
200 C. V. Jagjivan Badarpur 241/2
100 A. Damodar Akola 203 1/4
100 H. Nenshi & Co. Neemuch 207
100 S. Joharmal Khamgaon 201
100 Kotak & Co. Shegaon 199 1/2
300 Ital India Shegaon 204
100 Ralli Bros. Ellichpur 173

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

—:o:—

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, March 10.

In full-pressed Bales.	8-3-30	Since 1st Sept. This year.
Khandesh	823	255,781
Central India	2,302	306,447
Barsi and Nagar	1,628	198,511
Hyderabad-Gaorani	338	64,366
Berar	3,992	531,844
Central Provinces	3.489	281,823
Total Oomras	12,572	1,639,375
Dholera	1,769	87,556
N.-W. Provinces		133,114
Rajutana	358	33,721
Sind-Punjab	705	137,783
Broach	3,320	179,347
Coompta & Dharwar	1	44,566
Westerns-Northerns		14,957
Cocoanada		100
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		7,017
Persian		473
American		8,871
Egyptian and African		34,288
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		598
Total	18,725	2,321,763

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, March 10.

In full-pressed Bales.	1st Sept. to 6th March. 8-3-30 This year.
Europe	928 471,724
Japan & China	14,260 813,901
Coast Ports	300 10,468
Up-country by Rail	57,616
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	44,750
Total	15,488 1,398,459

Money Market.

Exchange Quotations.

—:o:—

Bombay, March 10.

B. C. RATE:—
T T 1|5 13|16.
D D 1|5 27|32.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1|5 27|32
Banks Selling D D 1|5 7|8 Mail.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 27/32 Mar.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16 April.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 27/32 May.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 7/8 Ready
Banks Buying D D 1/5 15|16 Mail.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 27/32 April
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 3|32 Mar.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1|6 1|16 April|May.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 1|32 Monsoon.
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 277 1|2
Banks Selling T T 277 1|4.
Banks Buying T T 276
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 922.
Banks Buying D D 932
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 136-1|4.
Banks Buying 60 Days 133-1|4
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 102 3|4.
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 131-1|2.
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155 3|4.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 90-3|8
CROSS RATES—
New York/London 4.86 7/32 8th instant
Shanghai/London 1/11 3/16 10th instant
Japan/London 2/0 5/16 8th instant
London/Paris 124.25 8th instant.
London/Belgium 34.890 8th instant
London/Switzerland 25.13 1-2 8th instant
London/Italy 92.80 8th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4-4-10 3/4 7th instant £4-4-11 1/2 8th instant
Silver London Ready 19 1/16 7th instant 19 3/16 8th instant
Silver London Forward 18 13/16 7th instant 18 5/16 8th instant
Silver New York Ready 41 1/2 7th instant 41 1/4 8th instant
London Discounts 3 mos 3 7/32 per cent 7th instant 3 3/16 per cent 8th instant
London discounts 6 mos 3 3/8 per cent 7th instant 3 1/4 per cent 8th instant
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 5 per cent nominal.
3 mos 5 per cent
6 mos 4 1-2 per cent
12 mos 4 per cent
Tone:—Steady.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, March 10.

3 1-2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 55/12
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90/4
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89/8
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 76/6
4 1-2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 94/14
4 1-2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 86/4
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 95
per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 97/9
per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs 95/15
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99/15
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 100/6
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 100/5
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 100/15
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 101/15
6 1-2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104/6
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 72/12
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 72/4
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 72/4
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 89/2
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 103

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, March 10.

3 Months Discounts 3 3/16 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 3 1/4 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4 per cent
Call Money 5 per cent.
One Month 5 per cent.
Three Months 5 per cent.
Six Months 4 per cent.
Tone of money market.—Steady
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSN.

Bombay, March 10.

Castorseeds May Delivery Opening Rs. 43/12: Highest Rs. 43/14 Lowest Rs. 43/1. Closing 43/4/6.
Groundnut Seeds May Delivery Opening Rs. 42/10. Lowest Rs. 42/3. Closing Rs. 42/5.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Mar. close at s. 7/6d. 2d.
May close at s 7/9 1/8d. 2d.
July close at s. 7/11d. 2d.

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS.

May 19.05—30
June 19.20—30

BULLION.

—:o:—

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association, Ltd.)

SILVER.

Bombay, March 10.

London Ready 19/1
London Forward 18/5
China op. 1/11/5, 1/11/6, clo. 1/11/8
America Cent 41/2
Ready 54/
Falgoon op. 44/4, clo. 44/12
Chaitra op. 43/5, clo. 43/13
Tejimandi Falgoon /10/
Chaitra 1/10

GOLD.

Ready 21/12/6
Falgoon 21/12
Chaitra 21/10/6
N. City 21/12/6
Narayen Moti 21/13/

HAPUR MARKET REPORT.

(Vyapar, Daily Commercial Newspaper.)

PRICES.

MAPUR, Mar. 8.

	Per Maund. Rs.
Wheat Khatti Ready	3/15
Wheat Khatti Jeth	3/10
Gram Khatti Ready	4/4
Barley Khatti Ready	3/0/
Joggery 1st quality	5/8
Joggery 2nd quality	5/0/
Joggery 3rd quality	4/8/

STOCKS.

Wheat	66 Khattis
Gram	1 Khatti.
Barley	4 Khattis.

ARRIVALS.

Joggery (Total of all the qualities take together) 700 Maunds.

WEATHER.

The sky clear.

CROP CONDITION.

Very good.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, March 10.

Our market remained entirely closed on Saturday in honour of arrest of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

Our Market ruled firm to-day with the following closing quotations:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 12/13 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 6/5/6 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment Feb. Rs. 6/2/6 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment March Rs. 6/4 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment April Rs. 6/6 per cwt F.B.H.
B.R.B. Ready Rs. 13/ per cwt.
March Rs. 6/6 per cwt F.B.H.
Beet Ready Rs. 12/10 per cwt.
March Rs. 6/ per cwt F.B.H.
Tone:—Firm.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.

Mar. per bushel dol. 1.07 1/4
May per bushel dol. 1.12-1/8 up 1/2.
July per bushel dol. 1.09-3/8 unchanged.

WHEAT CABLE.

"Satisfactory crop news and lack of demand depressing market. Price reasonable but foresee no advance till demand and confidence resorted.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, March 10.

	Bales.
Khandeish	823
Central India	3,302
Barsi-Nugger	1,528
Hyderabad-Gaorani	338
Berar	3,992
Central Provinces	3,489
Dholera	1,769
Rajputana	358
Sind-Punjao	705
Broach	3,320
Cotton	18,725
Compta-Dharwar	1
	Cwts.
Wheat	444
Linseed	9,040
Rape, Rai and Mustarseeds	2,000
Gingellyseeds	123
Poppyseeds	51
Groundnuts	11,246
Castorseeds	174
Rice	33,650
Myrabollams	1,666
Cottonseeds	4,000
Joowar	487
Gram	82
Barley	487
Bajree	534
	Tons.
Coal	1,044

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales.	1929-30	1928-29
Receipts to date 8-3-30	7722000	8429000
Receipts Yesterday 8-3-30	7000	15000
Exports to date 8-3-30	5571000	6489000
Stock at Ports 7-3-30	2052000	1889000
Stock at Interior Towns 7-3-30	1256000	849000
Stock at Liverpool 7-3-30	1023000	1111000
Visible Supply 7-3-30	5007000	4868000
Quantity in sight 7-3-30	13255000	13553000
Quantity out of sight 7-3-30	10002000	10941000

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 10.

Bengal	182/206
Mathia	192/196
Khandeish	192/202
Akola/Khamgaon	200/210
Nagpur/Wardha	214/230
Barsi/Kurduwadi	203/208
Jalna/Aurangabad	198/205
Nagar/Vambori	190/200
Purna/Parbani	205/220
Khandwa/Sanawad	198/207
Indore/Ujjain	210/230
Miraj/Sangli	240/250
Coompta	235/250
Tirupur/Cambodia	305/315

FIRST DAY EFFECT.

RAJRATNA.
(Reg.) No. 3680.

A specific for weakness. This medicine contains valuable ingredients like Kastoori Chandrodaya and Moti. No abstinence.

Price: Sample Packet of 10 Pills, Rs. 5, Full Size Bottle of 50 Pills, Rs. 20. V.P. Extra.

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(Reg.) No. 3680.

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Sthambhan Pills.
One hour effect.

Price: Rs. 5 per Bottle. V.P. Extra.

TRY for other diseases our effective remedies. Weekly Medical Charges. Rs. 5 only. Postage Free.

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Pydhoni Chawk, Bombay 3

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"Andhra Patrika" (Telugu Daily) Madras Writes:—This is the astrologer who predicted the exact future.

Jothisha Sastri
V. K. SATAGOPACHARIAR
Gandhi Jothisha Nilayam
TIRUTTANI, (Chittoor Dt.)
S. India.

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The only Specific for any kind of "Piles" and "Fistula" Internal or external bleeding or blind. Will stop pain and bleeding on first application. Absolute cure in a week. Rs. 2 per phial. Dr. D. N. Roy B.A 3-2 College Street Calcutta

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in all cases of Torpid Liver, Debility, Eruptions, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Weakness, Depression, etc., etc., is the world renowned

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

It thoroughly cleanses the blood of all impurities which accumulate, and invigorates the whole system, thus enabling you to successfully combat the many little ills which you encounter from time to time.

But it must be Wilkinson's—shun all imitations and substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the following Trade Mark and Signature.

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SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

MAIL and PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to Plymouth and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.		Tons
1930			
1 Mch.	Razmak@ ..	ALL	10,602
21	Ranpura ..		16,601
29	Naldera x ..		16,088
6 Apl	Ranchi ..		16,650
12	Rawalpindi*	VESSELS	16,619
17	Morea (Extra)		10,946
19	Razmak ..		10,602
28	Malwa* ..	NOW SAIL	11,000
6	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,648
10	Rajputana* ..	DIRECT	16,568
17	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
24	Mooltan x ..		20,847
31	Macedonia ..		11,120
7 June	Mantua* ..	FROM	10,946
14	Comorin ..		16,132
21	Maloja x ..		20,827
28	Razmak ..		10,857
5 July	Ranpura* ..	BOMBAY	16,601
12	Malwa ..		11,000
19	Naldera x ..		16,088
26	Rawalpindi ..	WITHOUT	16,619
2 Aug.	Morea* ..		10,946
9	Kaisar-I-Hind		11,518
16	Narkunda x ..		16,572
23	Macedonia ..	TRANSHIP	11,120
30	Rajputana* ..		16,568
6 Sept.	Ranpura ..	MENT	16,601
13	Mooltan x ..		20,847
20	Ranchi ..		16,650
27	Mantua* ..		10,946
4 Oct.	Viceroy of India ..	AT	19,648
11	Comorin x ..		15,132
18	Kaisar-i-Hind	ADEN	11,518
25	Razmak@ ..		10,857
1 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
8	Naldera x ..		16,088
15	Rampura ..		16,601
22	Morea* ..		10,954
29	Razmak ..		10,602

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS

First and second Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduce Rate will be issued for any mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May, 1930 and terminating with the "VICEROY OF INDIA" leaving Marseilles September 5th and due in Bombay on the 19th September, 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£188	£76
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train Across France in both directions	£138	£80
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodations allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SAUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1930		
3rd Apl.	Dumana ..	8,427
4th Apl.	Domala ..	8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:

		Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£105
	B	£60	£105
	C	£50	£ 95

SHIPPING.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Honolulu Maru	25th Feb.	12th Mar.
MiyadonoMaru ..	27th Feb.	13th Mar.
Shinnoh Maru ..	11th Mar.	23rd Mar
Koki Maru ..	20th Mar.	30th Mar.
Hiyeizan Maru..	22nd Mar.	2nd Apr.
Celebes Maru ..	27th Mar.	10th Apr.
Tsaumania Maru	28th Mar.	12th Apr.
Heimei Maru ..	8th Apr.	18th Apr.

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA, SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan).
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams:—"SHOSEN."
Box. No. 855.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1930 Date about		
22 Mar.	Gambhira* ..	Straits & Japan.
26 Mar.	Kiddorpore ..	Straits China & Japan.
28 Mar.	Mooltan ..	Colombo & Australia.
26 Apr.	Maloja ..	Colombo & Australia.
9 May.	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
23 May	Naldera ..	Colombo & Australia.
6 June	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
20 June	Narkunda ..	Colombo & Australia
4 July	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
18 July	Mooltan ..	Colombo & Australia.
1 Aug.	Mantu ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
15 Aug.	Comorin ..	Colombo, & Australia.
29 Aug.	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
12 Sept.	Naldera ..	Colombo & Australia.
26 Sept.	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
10 Oct.	Narkunda ..	Colombo & Australia.
24 Oct.	Rawalpindi ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
7 Nov.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
21 Nov.	Ranchi ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
5 Dec.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia
19 Dec.	Malwa ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:

To Fremantle	£ 74
Adelaide	£ 76
Melbourne	£ 78
Sydney	£ 80
Brisbane	£ 82
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Sydney	£109

Periods of availability 16 Weeks. Sailings approximately every month

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1930		
12 Mar.	Baroda ..	Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi and PersianGulfPorts
12 Mar.	Khandalla.	East and South Africa.
13 ,,	Varela ..	Basreh viaKarachi
14 Mar.	Ellora ..	Mombassa via Zanzibar.
15 Mar.	Dhakia ..	Karachi via P'Bunder, Dwarka and O'Mandvi.
17 Mar	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder, P'Okha and O'Mandvi

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wendnesday, Thursday Friday and Saturday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs. Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basreh.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO. Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leaves.
Tajima Maru ..	6995	16 Mar.	21 Mar.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	27 Feb	14 Mar.
*San Fransisco Maru ..	5831	12 Mar.	20 Mar.
Hakone Maru..	10500	....	@19 ,,
*Tokushima ,,	5976	19 Mar.	30 Mar.
Suwa Maru ..	11000	....	@ 2 Apr.
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 Mar.	13 Apr.
Fushimi Maru..	11000	....	@16 ,,
*Tottori Maru..	5973	15 Apr.	25 Apr.
Hakozaki Maru.	10500	....	@30 ,,
*Penang Maru..	5214	19 Apr.	30 Apr.
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Apr.	14 May.
Hakusan Maru.	10500	....	@14May

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

teamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Haruna Maru ..	10800	28 Mar.	6 April
Kamo Maru ..	8000	3 Apr.	20 April
Katori Maru ..	10000	17 Apr.	4 May.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Chichibu Maru ..	23969	Maiden] 9 Mar.	1 April
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	2 Apr.	9 Apr.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares. Cheapest Round the World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to—

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Canada Building, Hornby Road Bombay.
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Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

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An Illustrated Annual is also published every year during the middle of December. It contains important contributions from eminent writers of the day and forms an all-time reference book.

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For rates, etc., apply to The Manager, P.O. Box 316, 100, Mount Road, Madras.

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The idol of the whole family. Cheery, jocular, generous to everybody. But just occasionally he smokes a little too much, stays out a little too late, dines or sups not wisely but too well. In the morning, a headache .... "seedy" .... "fagged out." No need to worry! There is always

CAFIASPIRIN

Two tablets, a glass of water, and all is right again! Dad, mother, and the girls too, find prompt and fresh vigour in CAFIASPIRIN, when they wake up "headachy" and not too well after late hours of dancing and jollity.

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B.C.

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Investments in Government and Approved Securities only
Perfect economy in management the supervision as to Rates, Morality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary

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and

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Advertisers who do not wish their name and addresses published will be given a Box number The words 'Apply Box No Advertisement Department Bombay Chronicle', to be paid for

Answers to Advetisements should be addressed as follows. Box Number Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—TRAVELLING COMMISSION AGENTS for canvassing orders of high class piecegoods of Cotton and Silk, pure and artificial; coatings and shirtings, etc., etc. Apply sharp, To The PROPRIETOR, The Sundareswara Wg. Estt., Chowa, Cannanore, N. Malabar
A R2233

AGENTS WANTED—either sex—to take orders for Private Christmas Cards. The largest manufacturers in Great Britain give best value obtainable and allow 50 per cent. (10/- in the £) from selling prices. Wonderful new Novelties Free Sample Book early summer Write LANCASTER PUBLISHING CO Dept. M., Lancaster, England.

WANTED—Respectable AGENTS to sell remaining shares of an European managed Company's lucrative Tea Garden and Coal Mine on handsome terms. Dividend declared in 1929 at Rs. 17 13/16 per cent. Apply to B. M. AGENCY. 21, Baneapukur Road. Calcutta.

WANTED—Some capable AGENTS on very liberal commission to sell the remaining shares of a Tea Garden producing tea over 80,000 (eighty thousand pounds) yearly. Dividend expected very shortly. Apply sharp to:—EASTERN AGENCY CO., Ltd., 10, Canning Street, Calcutta.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—FIRST FLOOR Flat East side of Hirji Mansions Gowalia Tank Road Rent Rs. 160/-. Apply Bank of India Ltd. Esplanade Road, Fort.
C 370
A

BOOKS & STAMPS.

SECONDHAND BOOKS—School College and general reading books available at about half price. Books purchased moffusil orders executed SHRI BHARAT BOOK DEPOT. Thakurdwar Corner, Bombay.
L 208

PROFESSION.

N PURUSHOTTAM, originally Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteracter, has retired and is observing silence for further progress. He will however help all through the post as usual if addressed with a reply envelop to N. PURUSHOTTAM, Natu's Hanuman Temple, Baroda.
(P)

MATRIMONIAL.

BROAD MINDED young (Muslim) ENGINEER. High English Degrees. wants to marry respectable and educated girl. No restriction of purdah, caste or creed. Correspondence strictly confidential. Details on request. Apply Box No. 2466, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R2227

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion
1st insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

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GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE

EXPRESS TRAIN BETWEEN BOMBAY AND SHOLAPUR.

On and from 15th March, 1930, an additional Express train conveying I, II and III Class passengers will be run between Victoria Terminus and Sholapur stopping at the following stations:—

45 DOWN.

V. Terminus	Dep. 8/15
Byculla	Dep. 8/23
Dadar Junction	Dep. 8/36
Kurla	Dep. 8/49
Thana	Dep. 9/07
Kalyan Junction	Arr. 9/27
	Dep. 9/35
Ambarnath	Dep. 9/45
Neral	Arr. 10/10
	Dep. 10/13
Karjat Junction	Arr. 10/25
	Dep. 10/30
Khandala	Dep. 11/11
Lonavla	Arr. 11/20
	Dep. 11/25
Talegaon	Dep. 11/55
Kirkee	Dep. 12/25
Bhamburda	Dep. 12/37
Poona Junction	Arr. 12/45
	Dep. 13/10
Loni	Dep. 13/31
Kedgaon	Dep. 14/13
Dhond Junction	Arr. 14/40
	Dep. 15/00
Diksal	Dep. 15/30
Pomalwadi	Dep. 15/53
Jeur	Dep. 16/39
Kurduwadi Junction	Arr. 17/22
	Dep. 17/40
Madha	Dep. 17/56
Mohol	Dep. 18/28
Sholapur	Arr. 19/30

46 UP.

Sholapur	Dep. 9/30
Mohol	Dep. 10/10
Madha	Dep. 10/47
Kurduwadi Junction	Arr. 11/12
	Dep. 11/25
Jeur	Dep. 12/05
Pomalwadi	Dep. 12/41
Diksal	Dep. 13/15
Dhond Junction	Arr. 13/45
	Dep. 14/05
Kedgaon	Dep. 14/45
Loni	Dep. 15/25
Poona Junction	Arr. 15/53
	Dep. 16/13
Bhamburda	Dep. 16/19
Kirkee	Dep. 16/29
Chinchvad	Dep. 16/44
Talegaon	Dep. 17/08
Vadgaon	Dep. 17/16
Lonavla	Arr. 17/45
	Dep. 17/50
Khandala	Dep. 17/57
Karjat Junction	Arr. 18/38
	Dep. 18/43
Kalyan	Arr. 19/23
	Dep 19/47
Thana	Dep. 20/03
Kurla	Dep. 20/20
Dadar Junction	Dep. 20/29
Byculla	Dep. 20/40
V. Terminus	Arr. 21/00

H. C. KEILY,
Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Bombay, 8th March, 1930
371

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST TEMPORARY RECEIPT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TEMPORARY RECEIPT No 22236 in respect of 10 ordinary shares Nos. 26172 to 26181 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co. Limited, standing in the name of JAMES DOUGLAS HARDY BEDFORD, has been lost or mislaid. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their Registered Office Electric House, Post Fort Bombay No. 1, within 15 days from the date hereof. Otherwise a duplicate Temporary Receipt will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.
R2232

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DRAFT ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from British subjects for the post of ASSISTANT HARBOUR MASTER at the Port of Madras.

Candidates for the post must supply the following information:

1. Record of sea service.
2. Copies of testimonials as to the candidates' good conduct, sobriety and ability.
3. Whether married or single.
4. Copy of birth certificate and a recent photograph.
5. Where educated.
6. Previous record of service as a pilot or a Harbour Master (if any).
7. Medical Certificate as to physical fitness for service in India.
8. Must hold a Board of Trade Master's Certificate.

The pay of the appointment is Rs. 775 p.m. rising on a time-scale to Rs. 1,275 p.m. by an annual increment of Rs. 25.

The post is non-pensionable but carries with it a Contributory Provident Fund, long service retiring gratuity, free quarters, good leave rules, and passage concessions.

The successful candidate will be appointed for one year on probation, but if found unsuitable, his services will be terminated after three months probationary service, otherwise he will be confirmed on completion of probationary period and on passing professional and medical examinations.

Applications are to be addressed to the Deputy Conservator of the Port of Madras, Harbour Office, Madras, and must be received not later than March 21st, 1930.

Candidates must be prepared to join the service on April 1st, 1930.

Full particulars regarding the conditions of service will be forwarded to likely applicants.

A. D. BENNINGTON,
Lt.-Commander,
R.N.R. (Retd.),
Ag. Dy. Port Conservator.
2/6

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 79 of 1930
SHORT CAUSE

Messrs. JAWAHARSINGH HARNAMDAS a firm, carrying on business in Bombay at Forjett Street, outside the Fort ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

Messrs. SHERSINGH RAGHBIRSINGH, a firm, carrying on business as Merchants at Hansi in District Hissar, Punjab ..... Defendants.

To,

1. CHAUDHRI RAGHBIRSINGH.
2. LALA JITUMAL.
3. CHAUDHRI DALIP SINGH
4. CHAUDHRI SHER SINGH and
5. CHAUDHRI MANPHOOL SINGH.

The partners of the defendant firm abovenamed.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a Plaint in this Court against the abovenamed Defendants for recovery of the sum of Rs. 11,350-4-9 with interest on Rs. 9283-8-0 at the rate of 9 annas per cent. per mensem from the 9th day of August, 1929, till Judgment, costs of the suit and further simple interest on Judgment at the rate of six per cent. per annum till payment and for further and other relief you as the partners of the defendant firm are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 2nd day of April, 1930 at eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon in person or by an Advocate duly instructed an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence:

WITNESS Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 22nd day of January, 1930.

E. FAHEY.
For Prothonotary and Senior Master.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

The 22nd day of January, 1930.
Messrs. MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS & Co.,
Plaintiffs Attorneys.
377

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 15th instant, that day being a Pubic Holiday (HOLI), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. G. RIDLAND,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 5th March, 1930.
353.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2548 of 1929.

Messrs. SAMPATKUMAR JHAJODIA, a firm, doing business as Shroffs and Commission Agents at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay .. Plaintiffs.

vs.

RAMKUMAR JHUNJHUNUWALLA, a firm, doing business at Delhi, c/o Nathramji Ramnarayen, Delhi Cloth Market, Delhi ..... Defendants.

To.

The DEFENDANT FIRM abovenamed and RAMKUMAR JHUNJHUNUWALLA, one of the partners in the above firm.

TAKE NOTICE that this suit has been filed against you to recover Rs. 5,299-15, interest and costs and that the hearing and final disposal of the suit is fixed for the 26th March, 1930.

G. B. PANDYA,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.
380

AUCTION SALES

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF DHARAMSEY MORARJI MILLS SITUATE AT AMBERNATH.

The Dharamsey Morarji Mills at Ambernath together with the bungalows and other properties will be put up for sale by Public Auction by Messrs. BENNETT and Co. on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at their Rooms by order of the Liquidator.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Liquidator, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TO LEASE FOR 3 YEARS THE MUNICIPAL LAND WITH THE GROUND FLOOR STRUCTURE AT PYDHUNI.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the site.—

The right to lease for 3 years the Municipal land with ground floor structure at Pydhuni.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT JUNCTION OF FORT STREET AND MODY STREET, FORT, OPPOSITE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1411 of 1923 (Tribhowandas vs. Bai Ratanbai), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of quit and ground rent tenure land together with the messuages, tenement and dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the South side of Fort Street, admeasuring about 554 square yards, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 609, 608, 609-610, New Nos. 5729, 5733, 5740, Old Survey Nos. 1270, 1269, 1|1271, New Survey Nos. 1, 2|8489, 1, 2|8490, 3|8490, Cadastral Survey Nos. 1231, 1232, 1233 Fort Division, and assessed by the Municipality under A Ward Nos. 2020, 2018, 2019, 2630 (1), Old Street Nos. 267-269, 261-263-265-57, New Street Nos. 10-3-5-7-93-97 and bounded on the East by the property formerly of Veerjiwandas Madhavda and now of Sir Jugmohandas Vurjiwandas, Raghunathdas Gopaldas and Shamrao Pandurang, on the West partly by Fort Street and partly by Mody Street, on the South formerly by the remainder of the common passage now changed into Mody Street, and on the North by Fort Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

Excelsior Theatre
6-15 and 9-45 p.m.
The World's Mightiest Show glorified by the Talking Screen.

RIO RITA
featuring
BEBE DANIELS
and
JOHN BOLES
Florence Ziegfeld's All-Talking, All-Singing, All-Dancing Musical Spectacle.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
THE WEATHERLEY SISTERS.
In a Jazz Contortion Act with Cinema.
THE SHOWDOWN.
Featuring GEORGE BANCROFT

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.
THE NEW YORKERS.
with
RUTH VAN VALEY
A Variety Company direct from New York.
Booking at Rose & Co.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
SATURDAY, 15th March, at 9-30 p.m.
SUNDAY, 16th March, at 5-30 p.m.
TWO VOCAL CONCERTS
BY
BAI SUNDERABAI
Star Artiste of 'His Master's Voice' and Indian Broadcasting Company.
Known wherever there is a Gramophone and a Radio Set.
A great favourite with Parsees and Mohamedans.
Rates of admission:—Rs 3, 2, 1, and As. 9, plus Tax.

PLEASE HELP A DESERVING CHARITY BY YOUR KIND PRESENCE.
BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.
KHWAB-I-HASTI
(DAO-PECH)
Will be performed on
TUESDAY, 11th March, 1930 at 9-30 p.m.
AT
BHANGWADI THEATRE
Kalbadevi
BY THE STUDENTS OF THE NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE
In Aid of
BAI YAMUNABAI L. NAIR CHARITABLE HOSPITAL.
Tickets can be had at the National Medical College, Jetha Street (Lal Chimni) Lamington Road, Messrs. N. Powell & Co., Girgaon, and at the Theatre on the day of the Performance.
MR. HIRALAL,
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
of Gujrat, has kindly consented to give some of his comical performances.

THE RIALTO
(Lamington Road)
THE LAST DAY
at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M.
THE
SCARLET DOVE
A Romantic Drama of
IMPERIAL RUSSIA.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL
DAILY AT 6-30 and 10 p.m
THE ACE OF STARS
RAMON NOVARRO
In the Epic of the Air
FLYING FLEET
Thrills, Friendship, Love!

SOMETHING NEW!
EXCELSIOR INDUSTRIAL FAIR
Location Opposite Mint
OPENING NEXT SATURDAY, MARCH 15TH
Exposition of Indian and European Industries.
RS. 200 FREE CASH GIFT GIVEN AWAY NIGHTLY.
Also a Generous Donation Weekly to Charities Commencing with Rs. 200 to St. George's Hospital.
Amusements.
PALM COURT DANCE FLOOR & CABARET.
SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT
OF THE
MERRY WARBLERS' DANCE ORCHESTRA
2 Vaudeville Theatres
RADIO CONCERTS.
Transmitting Bombay's leading Orchestras.
Admission to Grounds 2 annas.
6025.

Presidency Provident and General INSURANCE Co., Ltd
HEAD OFFICE:—
Amrut Building, Dougal Road, Ballard Estate.
BOMBAY.
INSURE your life at a very low premium of Re. 1 and 8 annas per month.
No Medical Examination.
We issue policies on female lives also.
Wanted energetic and influential AGENTS on very liberal terms.

SAVE YOUR Income-Tax
BY CONSULTING PAREKH & Co
Incorporated Certified Accountants
Public Accountants, Auditors, Income Tax and Super Tax Experts
Telephone No. 24185.
OFFICE:—
M. P. Baria Building, Pydhony, Bombay

Astrologer
The most famous Astrologer and Palmist gives aid and advice how to be successful in matter of businesses, love, domestic affairs, problems, health and anything that is worrying you. Adds thousands of testimonials from all distinguished people, who took great advantages. This is the chance of life, do not miss this opportunity. Trial solicited. Consulting hours from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. Address: KHUDA BUX, Suite 4, Derby Hotel, Apollo Bunder.

There's Strength for you in Scott's Porage Oats
For centuries Scottish oats have been the source of that vigour and hardihood which were symbolised in the Lion & Unicorn. To get this 'Food of a Mighty Race' insist on Scott's Porage Oats
SCOTLAND'S BEST

SOLE AGENTS.
HERBERT, SON & CO., LTD.
BOMBAY

Marion's Plates.
For over fifty years Marions have maintained their well won reputation among Professional Photographers for scientific and technical excellence in plate manufacture.
For India these plates are specially prepared after a careful study of the difficulties attending storage and development under tropical conditions. Here are three of the many varieties manufactured in the Southgate factory.
Iso-Record .. H & D 500
The fastest non-fog plate in India.
Brilliant .. .. H & D 300
Splendid gradation, great latitude.
Instantaneous .. H & D 200
Moderate speed, thickly coated, free from fog.
Sole Distributors for India and Burma:—
Martin & Harris, ltd.
Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.

FREE! FREE!!
CALENDAR
For 1930-31 in two Colours, sent gratis and Post FREE.
Rajvaidya Narayanji Keshavji,
177, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Women5s Meeting, Jinnah Hall, 3-30 p.m. to wish success to Gandhiji.

WEDNESDAY, March 12.

Independence Satyagraha March from Congress House 6-30 a.m. meetings in various wards of city.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Municipal Corporation President's Dinner to H. E. the Governor, Corporation Hall, 8-15 p.m.

THURSDAY, March 13.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

DNYAN PRASARAK MANDALI.—A public lecture in Gujarati will be delivered under the auspices of the above Society to-day, (Tuesday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Public Hall by Mr. Behman Sorabji Banaji on "Modern Researches on the Phenomena of Death." The lecture will be illustrated by the Lantern showing how soul passes away from the body after death.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The P. & O. Mail steamer "Ranchi" with the Mails from London of 6th instant left Marseilles at 4-30 a.m. on the 8th instant.

The O. S. K. steamer "Shinnoh Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on March 8 and is due to arrive in Bombay at noon on March 12.

ENGLISH MAILS.—The P & O. Mail steamer "Razmak" with the Mails from London of 27th ultimo arrived at Aden at 3 a.m on the 9th instant and left there at 9 a.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 1 p.m on Thursday, the 13th instant

SMALL-POX IN BOMBAY.—There were 30 cases on Saturday and 36 on Sunday and 9 and 12 deaths respectively.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per s.s. "Ganga" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9-0 a.m. on Sunday the 16th instant

A POET TO SING.—To-day (Tuesday), at 8-30 p.m (S T) Ardh Poet Srijub Hansraj will entertain the residents of Matunga in the compound of the Dalmia Building, Lady Hardinge Road, Matunga

A HAWKER CONVICTED.

—:o:—

18 Months' R. I. For Stabbing Policeman.

On a charge of causing grievous hurt to a policeman, Kassam Ebrahim alias Bachoo, a Mahomedan hawker was sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50 by the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court on Monday.

The accused was found loitering in a suspicious manner in front of a building at Tadwady, Girgaum Road on the night of December 8 Devji, a police constable, who happened to pass that way, hearing a noise, went to the place and lighted an electric torch. The accused tried to conceal himself and when the police constable approached him the accused stabbed him.

A Gurkha rushed to the help of the policeman and the accused was arrested.

The accused pleaded "not guilty" but the Magistrate in view of the nine previous convictions of the accused sentenced him as above.

Latest Cotton Prices.

(Through Cotton Telegraph Information Service, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay).

—:o:—

NEW YORK MARKET

MAY.

New York, March 10.	
Previous Closing Rate	14.20
To-day's Opening Rate	14.20
Difference	Nil
To-day's Closing Rate	14.10
Difference	—.10

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

—:o:—

Liverpool, March 10.	
Previous Closing Rate	7.70
To-day's Opening Rate	7.66
Difference	—.04
To-day's Closing Rate	7.65
Difference	—.05

Broach Expectations Rs. 242-0-0

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

—:o:—

London, March 10.			
Silver Ready	19	5	0
Higher	0	2	0
Silver Forward	18	12	0
Higher	0	2	0

Tone of market:—India bought.

BOMBAY PRICES

Bombay. March 10.			
1st Settlement	45	0	0
2nd Settlement	43	10	0
3rd Settlement	54	4	0

Programme Of Public Meetings.

—:o:—

AT DADAR.

Under the auspices of the "G" Ward District Congress Committee, Dadar, a public meeting will be held at Tilak Bridge, Dadar to-morrow (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) when Dr. Hardikar, Abidali Jafferbhai and others will speak on the significance of Mahatma's Satyagraha campaign and Nasik Satyagraha. Congress members will be enrolled at the meeting.

HAIL SARDAR VALLABHBHAI!

—:o:—

Under the auspices of the Bandra Village Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. in the Congress Committee's compound, Old Patkar Blocks, Ghodbunder Road, to congratulate Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel when Mr. N. S. Hardikar and others will speak.

PRAY FOR MAHATMA'S SUCCESS

Under the auspices of the Andheri Village Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-morrow (Wednesday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at "Jasvanti Nivas" on Kurla Road to congratulate Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and to pray for Mahatma's success.

AT GHATKOPAR.

Under the auspices of the Ghatkopar Village Congress Committee, a public meeting of the citizens of Ghatkopar will be held to-morrow (Wednesday) at 8 a.m (S.T.) in the compound of the Ghatkopar National Girl School when Sjt. Shankarrao Deo of Poona and others will speak on "The fight for freedom."

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL.

Sjt. Srinivasa Iyengar resigned his membership of the Hindustani Seva Dal owing to his ill-health, and consequent inability to carry on active propaganda and also to his difference with the Congress policy, and to avoid hindrance to executive work.

The All-India Volunteer Board of the Seva Dal meets at Ahmedabad on the 21st, to consider matters arising out of Sjt. Srinivasa Iyengar's resignation and formulate scheme of helping civil disobedience campaign. The Dal's organiser, Mr. Sharma has proceeded to Behar for propaganda work, enrollment and training of Volunteers.—Free Press.

RASTRIYA STREE SABHA.

Under the joint auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha, Patidar Stree Mandal and Santa Cruz Hindu Stree Mandal, a public meeting will be held to-day (Tuesday) at Jinnah Hall, to wish "Godspeed" to Mahatma Gandhi, when S. K. F. Nariman, Mr. Meghani, Dr. Hardikar and others will speak. All women are cordially invited. Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhley will preside.

MEDICAL STUDENTS' CONGRATULATIONS.

A mass meeting of all the students of G. S. Medical College was held in the College compound under the presidentship of Mr. Vaidya Ishwerlal K., in which the following resolution, congratulating Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel on his taking the lead and for his being arrested in the civil disobedience movement for the attainment of complete independence for India in accordance with the decision arrived at by the Indian National Congress."

B. P. C. C. "WAR COUNCIL." BULLETIN.

News from all parts of the country shows the enthusiasm with which the historic march of the Sabarmati Army which commences to-morrow morning is being hailed Bombay also has demonstrated her determination to stand by the solemn declaration of 26th January last. The Bombay Municipal Corporation body which represents all classes of views and interests has done a unique honour to the first offering to bureaucratic insensateness by passing the motion of adjournment on the question of the arrest of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee's Office is being really literally besieged by number of youths and others eager to enroll their names as volunteers. The situation in all parts of the City is also very encouraging and we have no doubt that the actual day of fight in Bombay is announced there will be a formidable force of the non-violent "soldiers of freedom."

While Bombay is thus "mobilising" the news that Babu Bhagwandas, the grand old man of Benares, has enrolled his name as a volunteer for civil disobedience should stir the hearts of the wavarers and the vascillators. In his old age Bhagwandas is eager to be in the thick of the fight. How much more so should the youths be? Let them answer.

"OUR NEED IS GREATER THAN MAHATMA'S."

Mr. Abid Ali, Secretary, B. P. C. C., writes:—

It was announced in papers that Mr. Sadik was to join Mahatma's batch but since workers of his type are required here Mr. Sadik has agreed to remain in Bombay and help in the preparation for the coming struggle.

LET THE MEN GO TO THE FRONT.

—:o:—

Women's Duty In The Fight.

HARTAL IN SANTA CRUZ.

Under the auspices of the Santa Cruz Village Congress Committee a public meeting of the citizens of Santa Cruz was held in the Viller Villa compound on Sunday night. Mr. J. K. Mehta presided.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi, moving a resolution congratulating Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel on his incarceration, traced at length the history of the Indian national movement.

CALL TO WOMEN.

Miss Pramila Mehta speaking in support of the resoution exhorted the women of Santa Cruz to support the movement by freely allowing the men to go to the front and afterwards, when time came by fighting themselves.

Giving the audience his own "confession of faith," the president asked them all to help the movement to the best of their might.

The resolution was passed amidst great enthusiasm.

HARTAL AT SANTA CRUZ.

Santa Cruz observed Hartal on Monday as a mark of respect towards the Sardar.

Great enthusiasm prevailed among the students of the Podar Vidyalaya. As the authorities of the school did not think it advisable to close the school some of the students took recourse to picketing. The school consequently remained empty. A meeting of the students of the Podar Vidyalaya was held on Monday morning. Mrs. Gangaben Patel presided. The meeting passed a resolution congratulating the Sardar.

TO WISH SUCCESS TO BAPUJI.

—:o:—

BOMBAY WOMEN'S MEETING.

A public meeting of the women of Bombay will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 3-30 p.m., Jinnah Hall, Congress House, Girgaum, to wish success to Gandhiji on his launching of Satyagraha on March 12. The meeting is convened under the joint auspices of women's associations of the city including the Rashtriya Stree Sabha, Santa Cruz Stree Sabha and Patidar Stree Sabha. Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhlay will preside, Poet Meghani and Mr. K. F. Nariman and Dr. Hardikar will speak.

BOMBAY NATIONAL "MULITIA."

—:o:—

STANDING ORDERS.

Mr. Yusuf Meherally, Captain of National Volunteers has issued:

Tuesday, 11th: General rally and parade of volunteers at 6 p.m. at Congress House compound. Procession to follow.

Wednesday, 12th: 6-15 a.m. (S.T.) general rally and parade of volunteers, Congress House compound.

8-00 a.m. (S.T.): National Flag Salutation ceremony to be followed by a public meeting. Mr. K. F. Nariman presiding.

9-00 a.m. (S.T.): Volunteers procession through the streets.

5-00 p.m. (S.T.): Rally at the Esplanade Maidan.

8 p. m. Instead Of 6 p.m.

—:o:—

Mr. P. R. Lele writes:—

I wonder if the organisers of Bombay's programme for Wednesday, the ray fixed for Mahatma Gandhi's march from Satyagraha Ashram, had their attention drawn to the time of the Corporation President's dinner to H. E. the Governor of Bombay when they fixed the public meeting on the Esplanade Maidan at 6 p.m. The time of the dinner is 7-15 p.m. and if the public meeting begins at 6 p.m. it will be over by 8-15 p.m. If the President of the Corporation had given a moment's thought to the affair, he would have sought to postpone the dinner fixed for a day which is going to mark an epoch in the history of India and especially of Bombay Presidency. Since, however, he has not, it is the duty of us citizens of Bombay, in whose name the Corporation generally speaks, to show our resentment and record our protest. A very easy step will be to commence the proceedings of the public meeting at 8 p.m instead of 6 p.m. This is, of course a very small matter, but the hour gives it importance. Let the President's dinner synchronise with the people's meeting.

WERE GOVT. CONSULTED BEFORE ARRESTING VALLABHBHAI?

Mr. Hotson Does "Not Propose To Answer."

HOME MEMBER'S EVASION.

In the Bombay Legislative Council Rao Saheb D. P. Desai asked:

(a) Will Government be pleased to state under what section of the Criminal Law Sardar Vallabhbhai was convicted and sentenced by the District Magistrate; (b) was the order served upon Sardar Vallabhbhai one under secton 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code or one under section 42 of the District Police Act; (c) was he arrested under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code or under those of the District Police Act; (d) if he was arrested under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, was any complaint made by a public servant; (e) who issued the warrant for the arrest of Sardar Vallabhbhai?

THE POLICE ACT.

Mr. J. E. B. Hotson:

(a) and (c) Under section 71 of the Bombay District Police Act. (b) under section 42 of the Bombay District Police Act. (d) and (e) Do not arise.

WERE GOVT. CONSULTED?

Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan (Ahmedabad District) asked: Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) under what section of the Criminal Law Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was convicted and sentenced; (b) whether the order served upon Sardar Vallabhbhai was under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code or under section 42 of the District Police Act; (c) whether Sardar Vallabhbhai was arrested under the provisions of the District Police Act or under those of the Criminal Procedure Code; (d) if the arrest was under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, which public servant filed the complaint and whether the arresting authority was armed with a warrant; (e) whether the Government of Bombay were consulted before starting the proceedings against Sardar Vallabhbhai; (f) if Sardar Vallabhbhai was arrested for disobedience of an order under section 42 of the District Police Act, whether consideration was given to the provisions of section 68 of the Act; (g) what steps, if any, Government propose to take in the matter?

DON'T PROPOSE TO ANSWER.

Mr. J. E. B. Hotson:—

(a) and (c) Under section 71 of the Bombay District Police Act. ((b) Under section 42 of the Bombay District Police Act. (d) Does not arise. (e) The Government of Bombay do not propose to answer this question. (f) The section applicable was section 71 and not section 68. (g) None.

This was followed by a volley of questions.

Rao Saheb H. G. Desai: If the order was served under section 42 of the Bombay District Police Act, why was the conviction not made under Section 68 which specially lays down that whoever disobeys the order under section 42 shall be convicted under section 68?

Mr. Hotson: This does not arise under this question.

"DEFIED THE ORDER."

Rao Saheb Desai: Was the notice served on Sardar Patel after the speech was made or before it was made?

Mr. Hotson: We have been given to understand that printed notifications were issued stating that Sardar Patel was going to address a certain number of meetings at certain places. It was not originally intended that he was going to make a speech; but a crowd collected and he did make a speech. While he was preparing to make the speech, a notice was served upon him. He defied that notice and began to speak. The Police Officer asked him to desist from making the speech. Mr. Patel resisted the order and, thereupon he was arrested.

TONGUE TIED.

Dr. M. K. Dixit (Surat): Were the Government of Bombay consulted before the arrest was made?

The Home Member did not reply.

Mr. N. R. Gunjal (Poona City): Why were the proceedings so expedited and the matter dealt with in a few hours?

GOVT. SATISFIED.

The Home Member: The provisions of the Law were sufficiently satisfied.

Khan Saheb M. Mansuri (Ahmedabad): Did Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel in his speech advocate any breach of peace or excite any riot or affray?

The Home Member did not reply

EDUCATION MINISTER IN HOT WATER

Counicil Discusses Indnstries Departmens.

The Bombay Legislative Council reassembled on Monday, and resumed consideration of Mr. H. V. Pataskar's motion to reduce by Rs. 100 the total provision of Rs. 1,36,000 for "Industries." There were no interpellations.

Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, Minister of Education, replied to the criticisms made by non-official members on the Department of Industries on Saturday last.

He said throughout the debate on the motion not a single new argument had been advanced by members. The mover of the cut took considerable time of the House in proving that the British Government destroyed the old industries in Deccan which had flourished in the time of Peshwas. This point was as irrelevant as it was untrue. A similar lie was uttered in the House last year when the Leader of the House nailed it to the counter.

It was also not correct to say, continued the Minister, that the Director of Industries had not enough and sufficient to do.

The motion was rejected.

Mr. Lalji Naranji (Indian Merchants' Chamber) then moved a cut of Rs. 10 in the total provision of Rs. 1,32,000.

The President pointed out that the motion was tantamount to a vote of censure and he wanted to know from Mr. Lalji Naranji whether he really meant to move a vote of censure.

Mr. Lalji replied in the affirmative and said he wished to compare the crores of rupees invested by Bombay merchants in industries with the paltry amount spent by Bombay Government on Industries. Last year the Bombay Government spent Rs. 1,19,000 on Industries which showed lack of interest of the Government in industries. The Japanese Government, he submitted, took particular interest in the cottage industries and Bombay Government also could easily do the same if they so desired.

Mr. H. V. Pataskar (East Khandesh) protested against the remark of the Minister of Education that many of the statements which he (Mr. Pataskar) had made were "lies". He had never referred to the Peshwas or others in his speech but only stated that since the advent of British rule in India, industries had been ruined. It seemed to him that the Brahmin Peshwas were on the brain of the Moulvi.

Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale (Sukkur) also protested agains the remarks of Moulvi Rafiuddin without making sure of his grounds. The Minister was called upon to declare his policy in regard to industries but instead of doing so he preferred to treat the non-official members with ridicule and contempt.

MOULVI RAFIUDDIN SNUBBED.

The President read the official transcript of the speech of the Minister in which Mr. Pataskar had taken exception to the word "lie" and said,—"I very much regret that these words did not come to me in the sense in which they now appear to me. I wish the Hon. Member for Sukkur had helped me by rising at that moment and raising a point of order. I am certain that these words are objectionable and unparliamentary, and I hope the Minister will explain in his repipy.

HIS EXPLANATION.

The Minister of Education said Mr. Pataskar had quoted certain passages from the report of the Industries' Commission in which some witnesses had stated that the British Government had deliberately destroyed the industries of the country.

Now, in a previous session, a reference was made in the House that the British Government during its earlier days had deliberately cut off the fingers of the Dacca weavers and at that time the Leader of the House had said that it was a lie. He (Mr. Rafiuddin) had merely stated that such lies should not be repeated. He never said Mr. Pataskar had invented it. He had no desire to impute any motive to any member and he hoped Mr. Pataskar would accept the explanation.

Regarding Mr. Pahalajani's charge that he had treated the House with contempt by not making a declaration of his policy, he said there were certain schemes before the House which would receive the consideration of the Government. He was sorry that the words were taken amiss.

HE RUBS IT IN.

The President:—The proper course is not to use the word "lie" but to say "an incorrect statement."

The cut motion was lost and the whole demand was agreed to.

FISHERIES IN BOMBAY.

Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola (Bombay South) moved a cut motion of 100 from the provision of Rs. 1,500 under the head of "Fisheries." Mr. Rahimtoola said since 1910 Government of Bombay had done nothing to develop this industry, while Madras had gone far ahead.

Mr. B. V. Jadhav pleaded financial stringency for keeping pace with Madras in the matter of fisheries. An experiment was made with a trawler, but it had not proved a success in the waters of Bombay.

The cut motion was lost.

After some questions about Mr. Vallabhbhai were put and answered the Council adjourned till to-day.

"MURDERED BY UNKNOWN PERSONS."

—:o:—

Woman Found Hanging

The death mystery of Sarabai Noor Mahomed, a young Muslim woman who was found hanging by her neck by her bedstead, on Sunday morning was the subject matter of an inquest held by the Bombay City Coroner on Monday.

Fathmabai, a domestic servant giving evidence stated that when she went to Sarabai's room on Sunday morning, she heard the woman's child crying she opened the door which was not fastened from the inside and found Sarabai hanging by her neck. She took the child and went to inform Ismail Suleman the father of the deceased.

HER FATHER.

Ismail Suleman said that the deceased was his daughter and was married to a man named Noormahomed 13 years ago and lived with him on the first floor of Haji Hasan Haji Alarkhia's house at Jackaria Masjid. They had three children. Witness deposed to the fact that the husband of the woman had complained to him about the alleged intimacy of the deceased with another man.

LOVE AFFAIR.

Noormahomed Moosa, the husband of the deceased said about two years ago the Patel of their Jamat had received an anonymous letter stating that a love affair was going on between his wife and a man named Hasan Kassaum. About a month ago while the witness was sleeping in his room he woke up and saw his wife and Kassum in the same bed. Witness give the latter a sound thrashing with his belt when Kassam ran away. He also rebuked his wife. The witness then made a report to their Jamat and the matter was fixed for hearing on Sunday. For the last three or four days, the witness stated, he did not sleep in his room for fear of Kasaum doing him harm.

The jury by a majority of four to one returned a verdict that Sarabai was murdered by some unknown persons.

ALLEGED INFRIGEMENT OF TRADE MARK.

—:o:—

Dispute Over Brandy Labels.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza at the High Court dismissed the suit filed by Messrs. Pierre Castillon for an injunction against Societe Anonyme Premier Maison of France in respect of alleged breach of trade mark.

The first plaintiffs were brandy manufacturers in Cognac, France, and had been exporting to India their product in bottles bearing labels on which was a picture of three barrels which was their registered trade mark. Their brandy had a good market in India for the last forty years.

The defendants who were also brandy manufacturers of the same place had been exporting to India their goods which bore the label of a man rolling a barrel. This label, according to the plaintiffs, was a colourable imitation of their own and an infringement of their trade mark.

His Lordship, dismissing the suit, held that the defendants label, merely, because there was a barrel along with a man could not be said to be an imitation of the plaintiff's three barrels label.

INDIAN DOCK WORKERS IN CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

Legislation On Total Prohibition Urged.

When the All-India Dock Workers' Conference resumed its sitting on Sunday afternoon and passed the resolutions of the Subjects Committee. The Conference condemned the attitude of the authorities in refusing to recognise the R. I. M. Dock Workers' Union of Bombay by imposing certain conditions on the Union and protested against the contemplated amendment of the Indian Trade Unions' Act. Various other resolutions passed at the Conference urged the revision of the scale of wages, allowances and leave rules obtaining at present and on the desirability of consulting the Union before adopting any measures concerning the staff. It was also resolved that a Federation of all the Dock Workers' Unions throughout India be formed on the lines of the Railway Federation and that the Government of India should be approached to enact a legislation on the question of total prohibition in all labour circles in India.

HE SMILES AND GOES.

—:o:—

"Milap" Editor Jailed.

PROUD OLD PARENT'S MESSAGE.

LAHORE, March 10.

Mahasaya Khirsal Chand, Editor, "Milap," was convicted and sentenced by the Additional District Magistrate to-day to 9 months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 or in default to three months more under section 124 A, for the publication of alleged seditious articles in the Congress number of the "Milap."

He was recommended special class treatment, but it is said he was taken in handcuffs from the Court premises. Before entering the prisoners' van Khusalchand with his usual smile on his face gave the following message:—So long as I was with my mother I was religious Khushalchand, but when I shall come out of the jail after serving my term of imprisonment, I shall become a rebel Khusalchand.

WORTHY FATHER.

His octogenerian father who was present in the Court said: the conviction is alright. I am glad my son has been thus honoured for the service of his dear motherland. Our family is really proud of him.

Amid thundering shouts o. the huge crowd that collected outside the Court, Khusalchand entered the police van and was taken to Borstal jail. His request to the Court for allowing him his own clothing and bedding was left to the discretion of the jail authorities.—Free Press.

"RECTIFY THE WRONG."

—:o:—

Postmen's Strong Protest.

AHMEDABAD, March 10.

At a general meeting of postmen of Ahmedabad held last evening at Sansar Sudhara Hall, Mr. Manilal Kothari presiding, a resolution was passed expressing the sense of deep pain at, and emphatic protest against, the action of Government in arresting Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, President of Gujarat Postmen's Union and President-elect of Gujarat Postmen's Conference. The meeting expressed the hope that Government would soon see its way to rectify the wrong. Speeches were made by postmen.—A.P.

COTTON DUTIES' CONFFERENCE.

—:o:—

Commromise On Imperial Preference.

SAFE PASSAGE FOR TARIFF BILL.

DELHI, March 9.

Leading members of the Assembly had a busy day to-day. There was a conference at noon between Sir George Schuster, Sir George Rainy and party leaders over the Tariff Bill. It is understood that certain leaders' view that the bill involved Imperial preference by the exclusion of certain grey goods such as grey shirtings—in which Lancashire goods competes with Indian mill products—is likely to be met by Government by including such Lancashire goods in 20 per cent. protective duty thereby proving that the objective of bill is not Imperial preference by the exclusion of certain with the interests of the consumers. This development is likely to reduce the intensity of the opposition but it is doubtful whether the Nationalist party as such will support the bill even with this modification.

ALL PARTY AGREEMENT.

There was a further conference later between the Finance Member the Commerce Member and party leaders which it is understood led to better understanding on the question of cotton duties and that with one exception those who attended the conference agreed that, there would be no Imperial Preference if certain grey goods from Lancashire which really competed with Indian mills were also brought under cotton protective duties. Thus Tariff Bills passage is considered in lobby circles to be assured though opposition is still likely to emanate from the Nationalist ranks.—A. P.

Mr. Jinnah & Imperial Preference.

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, March 9.

The Report that Mr. Jinnah has agreed to support the Imperial Preference Bill is contradicted.—Free Press.

KARACHI AIRSHIP SHED.

—:o:—

Completion Of Construction.

KARACHI, Mar. 9

Karachi airship shed constructed at cost of nearly two million sterling was officially completed this evening by the insertion of the last bolt. The structure was then formally handed over by Mr Be- Adam chairman of the Armstrong Construction Company to Captain Sawyer the local representative of the Air Ministry. —A. P.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, MARCH, 11, 1930.

PREPARING FOR THE STRUGGLE.

—:o:—

The Delhi correspondent of the "Morning Post" is responsible for the rumour that Mahatma Gandhi would probably be interned in the Sabarmati Ashram. We do not know under what law either the local or the Central Government can adopt this course. But, perhaps, the resources of a Government ready to strain any law that comes handy are far more than one can imagine. It is not unlikely, however, that Government are anxious to restrain Gandhiji on some issue other than the breach of the Salt Act in the fond hope that there would be fewer sympathetic breaches of that Act. The unexpected and, as he himself points out, illegal, conviction of Sirdar Vallabhbhai under sections 71 and 42 of the Bombay District Police Act in deliberate anticipation of his otherwise certain breach of the Salt Act lends force to this view. It is not, therefore, unlikely that the provisions of the same Act or the ever-handy section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code may be used against Gandhiji with the double object of preventing him from leading—and thus in a way sanctifying—the anti-Salt Act campaign and of baulking him of the benefit of his projected marching propaganda. Since we are most anxious to maintain peace, we would once again warn Government against adopting such a course and, indeed, any other that would mean their anticipation of Gandhiji's campaign of civil resistance. When that campaign is actually started by him, Government may have some justification for restraining him, the wiser course even then being to invite him to a conference for settlement. But it would be most unwise for Government to precipitate matters by prematurely restraining him. It is undeniable that Gandhi free is a far greater force in favour of peace than the whole police force in India. Wisdom consists in using that advantage as long as it is humanly possible. Every indication shows that the projected march of volunteers through Gujerat will take place in any case and that the campaign of civil resistance, too, is inevitable—unless, of course Government accept Gandhiji's terms for settlement. Government will gain nothing but will loose much by provoking people into an earlier campaign of civil disobedience on more than one issue. Those who are about to defy the Salt Act will not boggle at Section 144.

It is characteristic of Gandhiji that he is already preparing the people for all unexpected contingencies. In the latest issue of "Nava Jivan," referring to the march to Jalalpur Taluka for disobeying the Salt Act there, he says: "It is a question whether Government will allow me and my co-workers to reach there. I believe Government will not allow us. Still I shall expect Jalalpur Taluka to participate fully in the struggle. I shall not, however, rest content with this. I expect contributions from the whole of Gujarat this time, and I have no doubt that India will follow if Gujarat begins." From accounts received day by day it is evident that other provinces are nearly as ready as Gujarat but cheerfully acknowledge the latter's right of precedence won for it by Mahatmaji, Sirdar Vallabhbhai and Bardoli. Speaking of Gujarat, in particular, Gandhiji lays down the following instructions: "Whatever order the Provincial Congress Committee issues should be fully carried out. In cases where the Provincial Committee does not issue orders, the local leader should be accepted. Where there is no local leader, the call of conscience should be obeyed. Non-violence should always be preserved. Foreign cloth, if still retained, should be discarded and burnt. Khadi should be put on and there should be preparedness for manufacturing salt and there should be determination that the Salt Tax should go."

The Congress President has notified that the whole country should observe a complete but thoroughly non-violent hartal on the day Gandhiji is arrested. He is evidently anxious that none should have again a cause for misconstruing the country's non-violence and saying that when Gandhi was arrested not a dog barked. The hartal must break all past records both in its completeness and its non-violence. It must be remembered, however, that "agents provocateur" are most busy on such occasions. None should be in the least coerced into joining the hartal. Another important point is that every day of the Satyagraha and every man arrested should be made an occasion for intensifying more and more the boycott of foreign cloth and for popularising Khaddar. For ten persons that can offer civil resistance there may be one hundred who cannot or would not. Those hundred can do much by boycotting foreign cloth and weaving Khaddar. The cumulative effect of the boycott is bound to be nearly a potent as that of the Satyagraha campaign.

ONLY 107.

—:o:—

The fuller details of the Assembly debate on Mr. Abdul Matin Chowdhary's successful move to reduce the Army grant to one rupee as a protest against the Government's rank indifference to the demand for Indianisation clearly indicate the sorry plight in which the Army Secretary and his supporter in the European non-official group, Colonel Crawford, were placed in defending the official attitude. According to the latter the best way to obtain training as an officer "was not to begin as an officer but to get training and get up from the rank of a platoon commander to that of a battalion commander." To Mr. Jinnah's pertinent query "how many years that will take," the gallant gentleman replied "26 years." If his advice were to be followed in the case of the cadets coming out of St. Cyr in France or the Military Academy at West Point in Canada or by the British authorities in the case of Sandhurst, the trained youths they have to employ will be grey-beards before they can take charge of a regiment. By the way, we may put it to Colonel Crawford that there are enough platoon commanders in every province in India, trained under the University Defence Corps, who should be fit, and proper persons, agreeably with his suggestion, to be allowed commissions in the army forthwith. Will Colonel Crawford agree to their direct entry?

But the fact is that the authorities in India and in England are determined not to move in the matter of taking the least appreciable step towards Indianisation of the Army. To Mr. MacWorth Young's miserable account of the "progress" the Government of India had made in the direction of meeting the popular wishes, Mr. Jinnah gave a spirited and convincing reply when he observed: "A situation in which there were only 107 Indian officers out of a total 3,200 officers was disgraceful and unworthy of any Government which talked of doing its best for Indianising the Army." And in what manner has it "done its best"? The valuable report of the Sub-Committee of the Skeen Committee over which Mr. Jinnah presided remains suppressed. When hundreds of Indian youths should be receiving training at military academies started in the country itself, we are told that it should be considered a gracious act of generosity on the part of the Government that vacancies for Indians at Sandhurst have been increased from ten to twenty and "Woolwich and Cranwell have been thrown open to them" Let us note the phraseology reminiscent of temples being thrown open to "untouchables." It is India's inherent right to claim that her sons shall receive the most efficient training available to equip themselves for the defence of their country in institutions located in the country itself and that it is they and they alone who shall officer the country's defence forces. From this natural and self-respecting attitude India shall not budge.

WHOLESOME DISILLUSIONMENT.

—:o:—

Mr. K. S. Gupte, a prominent non-Brahmin leader of the Bombay Presidency, has had a wholesome disillusionment during his recent tour of England and the Continent. Referring in a press interview to his impressions of the tour, he said: "Though I pleaded for separate electorates before the Simon Commission on behalf of the non-Brahmins of the Bombay Presidency, I must admit that since my tour in England and the continent my whole outlook on politics has been changed and I have come to the conclusion that it is high time for the non-Brahmin Party to work in future on democratic lines instead of riding the communal hobby-horse as they had hitherto done." He added that the opinion in England was that the party was more or less a creature of the bureaucracy intended to be utilised as a make-shift in the Councils. Not less interesting is Mr. Gupte's impression that English newspapers and public opinion cared to know only the activities of Mahatma Gandhi and the doings of the National Congress. That is because these activities alone tell on British domination and consequently on British opinion.

ALL-INDIA WOMEN'S CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

It is gratifying to learn that the promoters of the proposed All-Asia Women's Conference in India have received wide support from the country in general and from numerous women's associations in particular and that they have decided to go forward with their sceneme enthusiastically. It is not yet clear, however, how women in other countries in Asia have viewed the proposal. It may be presumed that they will hail it. Lahore has been provisionally chosen as the venue of the Conference, but we feel that Bombay would be far more suitable from many points of view. What is more important, care must be taken that what is organised with much labour and at a necessarily heavy cost does not end as a mere show, however spectacular, and that the subjects for discussion at the Conference are of a thoroughly practical character. One useful subject is what means women may adopt to emancipate themselves from social and political subjection.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

ITS EDUCATIONAL POLICY.

(BY COPERNICUS.)
II*

One among the main objects with which the Institute was founded as laid down in the Memorandum of the Association, is the advancement of technical education in the Bombay Presidency by the establishment of a Central Institution in Bombay for the instruction of apprentices, workmen, foremen and managers, and for training suitable technical teachers for the whole of the Presidency. The objects with which an institution is founded are not necessarily co-extensive with the actual work done. The scope of this latter is clear from the Institute Calendar where the aim of teaching is said "to cover such ground that a student after completing his course will have had a sound and comprehensive education including both the theoretical and practical sides of the profession he has selected. The management does not undertake to teach trades but to give such instruction in practical work as will enable the student ultimately to attain a higher position than he would otherwise be able to secure." It is, therefore, clear that in the day classes at least the technical training imparted is to qualify the student for a career above that of an ordinary apprentice or skilled workman.

THE GOAL IN VIEW.

Now-a-days all Heads of Departments, Factory Managers, Technical Managers and even Foremen must be trained men, well-versed in the scientific principles that under-lie the several industries, and capable of applying those principles in practice. This is emphatically the case in modern scientific engineering, whether mechanical or electrical, and in the chemical or textile industries. Only men who have been trained in thinking part of their work and who can undertake the calculations continually required in the design of structures and machinery or in the analytical or synthetical work of manufacturing chemistry, are fitted to fill the higher or more responsible posts. It is such men that the Institute aims to train.

INADEQUATE PREPARATION.

As an institution having this aim of teaching, it is one of its first duties to provide for the necessary equipment and preparation for admission to any of the leading professional bodies like the Institutions of Mechanical Engineers or Electrical Engineers or the Institute of Chemistry. It is the lack of this preparation that constitutes such a great drawback in the teaching work and achievements of the V. J. T. Institute, which has been by a special Government resolution recognised as a Central Technological Institute for the Bombay Presidency.

It is now generally known that membership of these leading professional bodies is essential to advancement in professional success. The full membership of these professional bodies is, no doubt, open only to men of ripe age with some years of professional or industrial experience and with an adequate training. But as a prior stage they all admit to their associate membership men who have passed a test of good general education, for example, the matriculation of any recognised University and who, having had a certain amount of professional or industrial experience and an adequate training, are capable of passing certain examination tests; or who can produce evidence of thorough technical training as attested by the possession of some Diploma or Degree granted by a recognised authority.

WHAT THE INSTITUTE CAN DO?

Judging from the standard of similar technical institutes in England and other countries let us see how the V. J. T. Institute should help to open out the full vista of professional attainments to its students. The institute should, at the outset, broadcast through its Calendar for the benefit of those seeking the highest attainments that admission to various professional institutions presupposes passing the matriculation or some other test of good early education as is recognised by the particular institution in lieu of its own qualifying examination. When once this stage is passed—and it should be passed before a boy joins a technical institute—there comes the period of technical training, comprising systematic courses in the lecture theatre, workshop or laboratory, and the drawing office. It is here that the V. J. T. Institute can and has to do its most for its students in one or more of the following directions:—

(1) The V. J. T. Institute can have its courses of instruction recognised by the vari-

(Continued on page 11

*The first article appeared on the 1st instant.

SCIENCE AND SUPERSTITION.

—:o:—

CANNIBALISM AND SACRAMENTAL CANNIBALISM—ABSENT IN INDIA.

(BY J. D. JENKINS).
I*

It is all to the good that a league has been formed in Bombay to fight superstition. It may, therefore, be profitable to consider briefly what "superstition" really is, and the various forms of superstition. In the childhood of the human race, every rare or inexplicable event, whether in the heavens or on the earth, was regarded as super-natural. Eclipses, comets, meteorites and other unusual meteorological phenomena, were a super-natural portent, or the direct interposition of the Deity. But the progress of knowledge has shown that these and all other phenomena are part of the order of nature: are quite natural and not in any way super-natural. In the year 1866, Charles Kingsley, in a lecture delivered at the Royal Institution in London, defined "superstition" as—"Fear of the Unknown." This is, however not a full and accurate definition of superstition. Fear is nevertheless an active ingredient, but it is more frequently an accompaniment of superstition. For example, the ancient Greek, who believed that every tree or stream or glen, had its nymph, whose kindly office men might secure by paying them certain honours—was a superstitious man, though he did not in this case, exhibit "fear of the unknown." Superstition, then, perhaps may be more accurately defined as:—"A belief not in accordance with facts, where no connection exists between the cause ascribed and the effect imagined, and issues in superstitious practices when such a belief is regarded as affording help or injury".

IRRATIONAL ATTITUDE.

Some trivial occurrence may once have been followed by disaster, and forthwith it becomes an omen! A picture falls suddenly off a wall in a room at midnight: and lo, a letter arrives by the first post next morning with sad news. Therefore beware of pictures "when they fall at midnight!!" A cock crows at 1 a.m. instead of at day-break: that is a bad omen!—it means death in the family! and so forth. Thus, in time, a chance co-incidence, is to the superstitious a law of nature. And not only amid the great culture of ancient India. Greece and Rome, but right down the ages to the present time, we find this irrational habit of mind. Nor, curiously enough, is it confined to the credulous and the ignorant. Voltaire, for example, and Rousseau, cannot be called ignorant and credulous, but the former always went home out of humour when he heard a raven crook on his left, and the latter when he saw an owl. Many gallant officers and clever women I have met, who have faced unmoved all the horrors of the battlefield, yet dread to sit down thirteen to dinner, just as most peasants dread to hear the screeching of the night jar or the owl and other birds.

OMENS AND PORTENTS.

Omens and portents are to-day still as rife in the East, and Europe and America, as in ancient Babylon, Greece and Rome. Superstition is "the arrest of reason and inquiry," an "ignoble and groundless beliefs." But in every case where science comes in at the door, superstition flies out of the window. And so, to-day, if we wish to rid ourselves of the many silly and mischievous superstitions which abound in our midst, we must bring to bear upon them the "Dry and clear light" of science.

Let us glance at few old omens, beliefs customs etc. Take sneezing. Catholics attribute to Saint Gregory the use of the benediction "God Bless You", after sneezing, and they all tell us that, the Saint enjoined its use during a pestilence in which sneezing was a mortal symptom, and was therefore called the "death sneeze". Aristotle mentions a similar custom. The Romans had the same

(Continued on page 11.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

—:o:—

Is It Vindictiveness?

It is reported that Sardar Vallabhbhai is being treated as an ordinary prisoner and is given the common jail diet. The authorities responsible for this treatment might have shown a little more commonsense. The Sardar himself, a true Satyagrahi, is the last person to claim any preferential treatment. And if the Government too had accepted the principle of treating all prisoners alike, including Europeans—we would not object to the practice. But the principle of preference having been accepted both by the Government of India and the local Government, due discrimination ought to be shown in favour of political prisoners, especially one like Mr. Vallabhbhai, who under Swaraj should step into the position of Sir Frederick Sykes.

New Jail Rules.

It is amazing that the Superintendent of the Sabarmati Jail has no knowledge of the new jail rules which Provincial Governments have been asked by the Central Government to frame in the light of the latter's recent communique It is possible that the Bombay Government are more responsible for the delay in enforcing the new rules than the jail authorities. Do the Government practise delaying tactics in view of the prospect of an unprecedented influx of political prisoners? The latter will glory in their hardships but the country would know what to think of a Government for ill-using patriots, who under the present regime have to pay a price for their patriotism.

Adroit Move.

The transference into the capable and subtle hands of M. Briand of the conduct of negotiations on behalf of France at the London Naval Conference was a sure sign that efforts would be made by this resourceful and seasoned diplomat to put a spoke in the wheel of effective progress towards real all-round Naval reduction, if the French claims are not to be satisfied. His adroit proposal in a conversation with the British Premier and the head of the American delegation that a mutual guarantee pact should be concluded between the five great Naval Powers and his contention that such a pact would permit of "a naval reduction greater than any contemplated by the Naval Conference" is sure to produce considerable apprehension amongst the delegates to that body. So far they were busy arguing with figures and questions of "global tonnage" and "categories," M. Briand's move brings to the forefront the vexed question of inspiring confidence in France that any proposals for reduction arrived at London will not affect her "Security".

Gross Misrepresentation.

If the British people choose to be misled by mischievous and grotesquely unfair accounts, misrepresenting the Indian political situation, sent out by correspondents in India of newspapers in England, it is, of course, their own affair. But we think it our duty to warn them that they do it at their own peril, and at the risk of making it impossible to secure an honourable understanding between their own country and ours. As a species of egregious misrepresentation the despatches of a special correspondent from Delhi to the "Manchester Guardian" are hard to beat. This person hopes evidently to convince the readers of the well-known Liberal journal that the Congress Party in India has lost the confidence and respect of the people who count in this country by characterising it as a party "which has got all the bunkum on its side" and although he asserts that "this is by no means the same thing as saying that it is insignificant and powerless for harm," he derives great consolation by discovering that "respectable elements" have now left it. Of course, in the eyes of this correspondent only our tuft-hunters and Jo-Hukums are "respectable."

The Most Forgiving Animal.

John: "Which is the most forgiving animal in a Zoo?

Brown: How can an animal be forgiving?

John: "Oh yes, a giraffe can. It overlooks everything."

WORLD OF SPORT

TURF NOTES.

Sibbrit Sails For England, Mr. Eve's Classic Colt Arrives.

Saturday's racing was replete with those surprises which one generally associates with the end of a race-campaign.

Few people expected PANDORA'S BOX to get her head in front in the Scaltbeck Handicap but this daughter of Trespasser has long been regarded as an useful galloper and while she never won a race in the Rajpipla jacket she soon justified the bargain her joint owners H. H. Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan and Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh made when they acquired her at the recent sale of bloodstock at Mahaluxmi.

* * * *

There is no more versatile Arab racing at present than the lion-hearted SHEEMA who has been given a very strenuous season. The end of the campaign has not come a moment too soon for this genuine mare whose gameness makes a great appeal to all race-goers.

* * * *

Sibbritt, the crack Australian horse-man was not seen in the saddle last week as he sailed the same afternoon for France where he must fulfil another riding agreement for the fast approaching flat racing season. Sibbritt wno 12 races htis year, his most notable successes being on Acumen which he steered to victory on the five occasions that he rode him. The Australian jockey was a sore man when he was not able to do the mount on the Son of Blink in the Eclipse Stakes. Whether his handling would have materially helped ACUMEN to win the coveted prize is problematical but he did succeed in lowering the colours of Star of Italy subsequently in the C. N. Wadia Gold Cup.

* * * *

Robert, a former champion of Arab sprinter found some consolation when he won over a mile last week. It was pleasing to see him gallop in his old style again and I am told no one was more pleased than Godfrey his trainer who has devoted so much care over his training.

* * * *

"Jimmy" Robinson, obviously benefitted by his holiday, is back amongst us again. The veteran trainer was at Mahaluxmi last week. Robinson will shortly take over H. H. Aga Khan's new string of horses which are spending the summer in Poona.

* * * *

GAY DAY who is one of the horses who will carry the Eve jacket in this country, had an eventful voyage. The ship which carried him and others, encountered bad weather and the temperament gelding (he is a recent addition to the unsexed list) hurt himself in his box. However the injury, one understands is not serious and will amend to treatment.

* * * *

Unlucky horses which might find consolation next week—JEWEL, SQUARE DEAL, JASSIR, BALLINALEE.

Ahmedabad textile workers observing hartal in honour of "Sirdar" Vallabhbhai Patel.

A TALENTED COMPANY.

—:o:—

Last Day Of The "New Yorkers"

The American Vaudeville Company, known as "The New Yorkers", who have been drawing crowded audiences at the Opera House since their opening on Saturday, will conclude their season on Thursday.

The Company has a number of talented artistes who come with successful careers in America. Miss Ruth Van Valley who presents some original dances of her own creation, has studied under celebrated masters of the art, and she was featured in all the revues at the Capitol Theatre, New York. Miss Kay Scott is a born artiste at the piano and an accomplished singer with a rich soprano voice, and graceful dancer. She is the "personality girl", charming, vivacious and brilliant, with an aptitude for character-cameos. Miss Jeannine Elliot, who has a sweet and charming personality, is a proficient violinist. Joining her father's theatre at the age of 9, she went on to chamber music and later took to a stage career with some of the principal theatres in New York. Miss Esther Van Valley is another excellent singer of the company with a soft soprano voice.

HOLLYWOOD COUPLE.

Miss Rosie Lee comes with a film career, having been one of the famous bathing beauties of Mack Sennet, the well-known producer in Hollywood. She is a brilliant comedienne and dancer, and possesses the dash and sparkle associated with Hollywood girls. Rex Storey, the knock-about comedian of the New Yorkers, also comes from Hollywood where he appeared with the celebrated Charlie Chaplin in many films, including the "Idle Rich" in which he played the star role. Previously he was on the stage, appearing in some of the principal revues at Broadway. Another accomplished artiste is "Smiling" Jack Medford, who is a clever tap and soft shoe dancer, and also a delightful singer of popular ballads. The Company has a clever magician in Lan Ayres, "the talkative trickster" with a knack for witty and humorous chatter.

A unique attraction of the Company is Mantell's Mannikins, an extremely clever puppet show in which over 160 performers of wood are presented in an interesting vaudeville programme. This involves a manipulation of over 5,000 string, and all this is done by Mr. Mantell and his expert assistant Mr. Thomas Herbert, a young graduate of the school of marionettes.

RUGBY INTERNATIONAL.

—:o:—

Wales Breap Ireland.

RUGBY, March 10.

In the Rugby International at Swansea yesterday Wales beat Ireland by twelve points to seven. In the International table England, France and Ireland have each four points and Wales and Scotland two points each.

By beating Lancashire by thirteen points to seven at Blundell Sands yesterday Gloucestershire have won county Rugby Championship for the sixth time.—Free Press.

THE METTLE OF MAHATMA'S "IRONSIDES."

(Continued From Page 1.)

don't care whether you give them better treatment or not, but it must be uniform. India is on the eve of a greater revolt than that of non-co-operation. I tell you, if you introduce this difference it will recoil on you."

I HAVE DONE SERVICE TO INDIA.

Sir Darcy Lindsay assured the House that all racial discrimination would be removed by new rules and all hardships brought to their notice had been removed There was a great deal of unanimity on the subject between those who discussed the matter with Sir James Crerar. Sir Darcy concluded: "I, for one, at least feel I have done a service to India in assisting the Committee in the way I did." (Applause).

GOVT. IS BLUFFING THE HOUSE.

Mr. Acharya considered Mr. Roy's speech to indicate slave mentality. He said that the civil resister had every right to break laws such as the Sarda Act. (Applause). Why should he be treated badly for a patriotic act? He agreed with Mr. Ranga Iyer that if the Government did not like political workers they had better raise a Chinese Wall round the colony, where they imprisoned them, but let them treat them decently. He particularly commented on the remarks of the Superintendent of the Sabarmati Jail regarding the treatment of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and asked whether the Government was not bluffing the House.

Mr. Aney objected to man's social position being made the sole factor in deciding the question of classification and not his motives whether his offence was selfish or sordid. Any change in the rules, which was necessitated by the agitation of political prisoners for special treatment, but which did not recognise them for such treatment, could not be regarded as acceptable. This was not the way to create an atmosphere for a round table conference.

SIR J. CRERAR'S CONFESSION.

Sir James Crerar confessed to a feeling of disappointment and remarked that none had given a suggestion for the definition of the term "political prisoner." The Government's attitude on this point was one of complete candour, but as in England, America and other countries, so also in India, it was found difficult to define them merely as political prisoners, irrespective of the nature of the offence. The unanimous conclusion of local governments was that it was impracticable to define it. He pointed out that the principles of equity was involved in classifying a prisoner on the basis of his previous standard of living and new rules eliminated all differences based on racial grounds. He affirmed that revision of the rules was carried through in a really sympathetic and careful spirit, and the conclusions marked a definite stage of progress.

By 52 votes against 39 the House rejected Mr. Daudi's motion for a cut.

The grant for the Home Department was then voted.

Sir Hugh Cocks moved a cut of Rs. 100 in the demand for the Finance Department with a view to urge retrenchment. He said he had nothing very stirring to suggest, but he held that there was a good case for the appointment of a small 'ad hoc' business Committee to deal with military expnditure, review the position since the Inchcape Committee reported, and plan out a constructive programme for cutting down expenditure, spread over five years. Touching spheres of reduction he asked whether following the practice of business houses the Government and the Army could not bring about a reduction by giving Government cars for officers rather than car allowances.

The House rose for lunch.

Sir Harisingh Gour did not agree that an 'ad hoc' Committee on the Army Budget was the best solution. A change was needed in policy. He urged that India's delegates to the next Imperial Conference should be advised to represent that India was no longer prepared to bear Imperial defence burdens.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir congratulated the Finance Member for having such a light task that even on demands for grants, members talked high politics. He said that the Bombay Council showed a great sense of responsibility and told the Government: "You know best where to cut, but we shall not pass the Finance Bill unless so much reduction is carried out" and the Govrnement had to do it. I wish Sir Hugh Cocke had pointed out what was the extent of retrenchment he wanted."

Sir Cowasji could not understand how any member could refuse to vote for the Finance Bill if he had not attempted during the budget discussion to force a reduction on the Government.

WHAT SIR COWASJI DIDN'T KNOW.

Mr. Neogy sympathised with Sir Cowasji Jehangir's view, but reminded him that a large part of the budget was non-votable and the Army Budget which was the chief item, was altogether outside their purview. Therefore the analogy of the Provincial Councils did not hold good.

Sir Darcy Lindsay favoured the appointment of another retrenchment Committee on the lines of the Inchcape Committee though he admitted that the scope for cuts was not the same as on the previous occasion. He reminded Sir Hari Singh Gour that if Britain was asked to pay her share of the cost of the Indian Army, India might have to pay a larger contribution towards the cost of the British Navy for the protection India got.

Sir Darcy Lindsay mentioned that the memorandum circulated by the Finance Department to the members of the Standing Finance Committee showed that the main source of increase of expenditure had been establishments. Sir Darcy did not object to the increase in pay, but wanted a corresponding increase in work and asked when clerks in commercial houses worked from 10 a.m. to 5 or 6 p.m., why should not clerks in Government offices work the same hours, thereby leading to economy in establishment.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

Pandit Malaviya moved the adjournment of the House to enable the Government to declare the policy they were going to pursue in connection with Mahatma Gandhi's civil disobedience movement. Pandit Malaviya traced the history of Mahatma Gandhi's work during and after the War, up to the "excellent" response made by the country to the Viceroy's announcement. But he said Lord Russel's speech, which the British Government did not repudiate, followed by the Viceroy's address to the Assembly, which modified the position taken up in the announcement of October 31, change the situation.

The Congress had, in these circumstances, adopted the Independence resolution. But Mahatma Gandhi had made it clear in his writings and in his latest letter to the Viceroy that the Congress would be prepared to surrender and accept Domnilon Status if it was promised definitely now. The Viceroy's reply was a little cut, but Mahatma Gandhi finding no hope of Dominion Status being agreed to by the British Government, had decided to launch Civil Disobedience on non-violent lines, as a movement which was intended to invite the attention of the country and the civilized world to the evils of the present system.

ACTING IN THE BEST INTERESTS OF COUNTRY.

Pandit Malaviya said that he had personally wished that Mahatma Gandhi had waited longer and allowed more time for negotiation, argument and settlement, but he asked the Assembly whether, in the circumstances facing Mahatma Gandhi, the Mahatma was not acting with the best of motives in a manner involving the utmost sacrifice for the sake of the country's freedom.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was carrying on a non-violent propaganda and the Magistrate served him with notice under Section 42 of the District Police Act and Mr. Patel was imprisoned. This was not an isolated case.

"WON'T LET BRITISH RULE INDIA."

He asked the Government to remember that no less than 50,000 men or even a lakh were ready to follow Mahatma Gandhi to jail. What was the Government going to do? This was a case of ordinary incitement to offences. It was the deliberate determination of men who would not let the British rule in India without the consent of the people of India. In such circumstances, would the Government allow the Provincial Government issue an individual notification of the character under which Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel had been punished?

WOULD APPEAL TO LEAGUE

Finally Pandit Malaviya urged Government to bring the serious situation to the notice of His Majesty's Government. Otherwise, India would have to go to the League of Nations of which she was an independent member and put her case before the bar of public opinion of the civilized world. (Applause). On the other hand a statesmanlike policy would end the trouble and bring happiness and contentment.

DIRECT AND IMMEDIATE ISSUE.

Sir James Crerar dissented from the construction put on political events by Pandit Malaviya and declared that the wider issues could not be discussed in the short time at his disposal. The direct and immediate issue was the arrest and imprisonment of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. He quoted Sections 42, 54 and 71 of the Bombay District Act which authorised the local authority to prevent harangues which might cause a disturbance, arrest a person who did not desist from so doing after notice, and punish him.

HIS OWN BITTER EXPERIENCE.

Speaking from personal experience of the District during the Non-co-operation days, Sir James Crerar said that it was a district in which the Non-co-operation movement was particularly active and he had had bitter experience of the aftermath of tragedy and terror caused in the district by the outburst in epidemic form of dacoities and murders and it took the Bombay Government two years to suppress them and restore peace. "If the local Magistrate, realizing the inflamable character of the material, had not taken action he did, I submit he would have been guilty of dereliction of duty. (Official applause.) I commend to the House the resolution and promptitude with which he took action. (Applause)."

Pandit Malaviya had asked the Government to make a pronouncement on their policy regarding the movement of which this incident he treated as an issue Sir James Crerar said that this had been declared to the House by the Viceroy's address from which he quoted showing that while pursuing the path of conciliation would effectively maintain law and order.

Sir James added: "It is the desire of the Government of India to do everything in its power to preserve conditions which are necessary to enable the policy stated, in the announcement being given effect to. I cannot myself believe that breaches of the law from whatever motive committed—a course of action which is likely to contempt for the authority of law—can possibly be in the political or economic or any other interest of India. (Applause.) I repeat that nothing is to be gained by breaches of the law and by propagation of contempt for law and if Government and its servants have in this particular instance taken action they have done so under the compulsion of a very great public duty, dereliction of which would have been a great condemnation of them." (Applause.) Sir James Crerar opposed the motion.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT.

—:o:—

Question Policy In Assembly.

DELHI, Mar. 9.

Nationalist members of Assembly this afternoon were busy discussing the political situation. They debated the matter for several hours and it is understood the prevailing view was that in light of impending developments in respect of Mangama Gandhi's movement it would be better to watch developments rather than raise matter of adjournment of Assembly. But later in evening position changed, and Nationalists it is now understood will attempt to move adjournment of Assembly on Monday to discuss situation caused by imprisonment of Mr. Patel.

HOME MEMBER'S REPLY.

Sir James Crerar's reply to Malaviya states that Mr. Patel was arrested for violation of order passed under section 44 of the Bombay District Police Act.

Opposition parties are anxious to raise whole question of Government policy visavis civil disobedience and are likely to seek either a special day or a special opportunity during the budget discussion for expression of their views on subject.

Suggestion about resignation in a body do not find favour generally among nationalists.

The European group is reported to have decided to give up its plan of raising debate over Finance Department vote with object of urging retrenchment.—A. P.

The situation in political circles is developing with rapidity. The Viceroy returned this morning from Ajmere and since then there have been two prolonged meetings of the Executive Council in the morning and in the evening. The net result is said to be that the Government find themselves in a quandary and feel that there is danger ahead whether they arrest Gandhiji or do not arrest him. It is said that finally no decision has been taken and that in the meanwhile, it has been decided to represent the situation fully to the Labour Government and await their view also.

Meanwhile, the Nationalist Party had a three hours' discussion in the evening over the present situation. Every possible step from a resignation to the walk-out and obstruction etc. was considered but no decision was taken. According to Lobby talks Pandit Malaviya will move his adjournment motion to discuss the policy underlying Sardar Vallabhbhai's arrest. Mr. Jinnah's support, it is assured, it is said, as Mr. Jinnah holds the vital principle of freedom of speech is involved in the arrest of Sardar Vallabhbhai. It is, however, anticipated that the Governor-General would disallow the motion on the ground that the debate would be prejudicial to public interest.—Free Press.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

SUPPORT TO CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

POONA, Mar. 9.

The news of Sardar Vallabhbhai's arrest and imprisonment came as a sudden surprise at about 11 a.m. yesterday. Every one uttered that he was the first victim or the hero in Mahatma Gandhi's new campaign. Since Sardarsaheb became the president of the Maharashtra Provincial Conference held last year at Bandra and since also he led the whole Land League movement in Maharashtra, he has come nearer to the heart of Maharashtra than ever and hence the news gave a shock of surprise to the Poona public mind.

A public meeting was at once announced. At 6 the Shivaji Mandir became a crowd of surprised people with inquiring faces. Mr. J. S. Karandikar was voted to the chair. He described the whole of the present situation as it was developing from moment to moment. Mr. V. G. Joshi of the Chitrashala briefly warned the audience that it was not a meeting of congratulations to Sardarsaheb but one of support to Mahatma Gandhi. Mr. G. V. Ketkar, Mr. N. V. Gadgil Mr. G.N. Kanitkar and Mr L V Gokhale spoke in a similar strain. Mr. Ketkar remarked that the greater the people sacrificed in 1930 the greater advantage they stood to gain afterwards. Mr. Kanitkar urged one and all to enlist names as Satyagraha Volunteers. Mr. Gokhale declared that in the present struggle, Maharashtra must be behind Mahatma Gandhi in thought and action. The president then wound up the proceedings and the meeting dispersed in the midst of a rousing Hindi song sung by Mr. Raghavendra Sharma

The Maharashtra Congress Party has vigorously begun the work of enlisting volunteers So far 60 names have been enrolled.

PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE.

Mr. G. V. Ketkar has been elected president of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, as he was the only person to send the nomination paper in time. His name will now be formally approved by the Executive Committee on the 18th instant. It is also expected to outline some programme of work.

MUNICIPAL BUDGET.

The City Municipality has begun to discuss the budget for 1930-31 since the 7th instant. The income is expected to be above thirteen lakhs of rupees and the expenditure Rs. 13,39,689. There is thus to be a deficit of Rs. 14,000. The figure of the deficit is expected be to go beyond this. The expenditure of primary education is becoming unbearable to the Municipality. Some new works also are proposed to be undertaken a finished. The budget is being subjected to a severe scrutiny by the several votors' Unions and others independent bodies like the Deccan Sabha. It is proved to be inefficiently prepared. And the money voted last year is also not wholly spent in important departments. For example a sum of more than Rs. 18,000 remained unexpended in the Health Department. By all accounts it is the most vital department of public health. Similarly, the roads of the City are proverbially dirty and uneven. One supreme effort must be made to make them fit and worthy of the name of the city. But the Municipality does not seem, to take care of them. Let us, however, see how the budget shares itself after discussion by the Municipality.

DISASTER IN JOHANNESBURG MINE.

—:o:—

29 Persons Killed.

LONDON, March 10.

Johannesburg.—One European and 28 natives were killed and two Europeans and six natives were injured in a disaster in Crown Mine. The cage containing 28 natives crashed 1,600 feet to the bottom of the shaft. The occupants of the cage were killed outright. The cage rope tore open the door of the second cage. A European miner fell out and plunged to the bottom of the shaft. Two other Europeans and six natives in the same cage were injured by the rope.—Reuter.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

—:o:—

Earthquake Shocks On Sunday.

POONA, March 10.

Yesterdays low pressure area is becoming unimportant after causing nearly general rain in Assam and a few falls in Burma, Bengal and Bihar. A western disturbance is affecting the frontier.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Myitkyina half an inch; Akyab and Kyaukpyu a quarter; Silchar three quarters; Dhubri, Gauhati and Dibrugarh a half; Tezpur and Sibsagar a quarter; Chittagong one; Jalpaiguri, and Coxs Bazaar three quarters; Barisal and Purnea a quarter; and Darjeeling and Cherapunji a half.

Forecast:—Decrease of rainfall in Assam, North Bengal and Bihar and extension in Burma. A few thundershowers are also likely in South Madras.

Earthquake Report:—Earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about one thousand reven hundred mile away was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs fourteen hours twentyeight minutes, Indian Standard time, Sunday March 9.—A. P.

BANGALORE PARSEE DISPUTE ENDS.

—:o:—

BANGALORE, March 10.

Disagreeing with certain rules framed by the local Parsee Anjuman, Mr. B. P. Doctor filed a civil suit in the Station Court against the trustees of the Anjuman nearly two years ago. After a protracted litigation a compromise has been effected and the dispute settled amicably.

The Parsee Anjuman at a meeting last night considered the whole question and found the terms of the compromise honourable and in the larger interests of the institution and confirmed it.—A. P.

YOUNG PARSI'S ADVENTURE

—:o:—

By Moth 'Plane To England.

KARACHI, March 10.

Mr. Aspy Engineer, the seventeen-year-old Parsee boy and his companion Mr. R. N. Chawla, who secretly left Karachi in a moth aeroplane on a flight to England on March 3, reached Cairo at noon on Friday and left for Benghazi on North African coast on Saturday morning. They fly to Homs to-day and then across the Mediterranean Sea to Malta.—A. P.

FIRNISH MISSIONARIES MURDERED.

—:o:—

Chinese Bandits Active.

LONDON, March 10

Shanghai.—Misses Cajander and Ingman Hedengren who were of Finnish nationality and belonged to China Inland Mission were captured by brigands on February 3 while travelling by boat between Changshu and Kianfu.

Miss Cajander died after twelve days of privation exposure. Miss Ingman Hedengren was murdered later. A few weeks earlier Ingman and Cajander had been saved from death by Chinese friends who bricked them up in hole in wall while bandits were looting their house. Kiangsi is at present ravaged by banditry.—Reuter.

EUROPEAN ROWDIES ASSAULT NEGROES.

—:o:—

And Break Congress Meeting.

LONDON, March 10

Cape Town.—Nine Euorpeans and several coloured persons were injured in a fight between Europeans and natives at Rawsonville near Worcester. It is alleged that the disturbance was due to a party of young Europeans trying to break up a meeting of African National Congress, although another report states that unoffending Europeans using their fists dispersed natives armed with knives, who were attacking an aged European.—Reuter.

PARIS IN MOURNING.

—:o:—

Fund Raised To Help Flood Victims.

LONDON, March 10.

Paris.—Flags were flown at half-mast on public building on commemoration day of mourning for victims of floods in South France. Collections were made in Churches and benefit performances are being organised at places of entertainment which are devoting portion of to-day's receipts to National Subscription Fund. Similar local funds are being opened throughout the country.—Reuter.

BYRD EXPEDITION ARRIVES.

—:o:—

LONDON, March 10.

Wellington.—The Byrd expedition has arrived Dunedin.—Reuter.

KINCHENJUNGA EXPEDITION.

—:o:—

LONDON, March 10.

Venice.—The second section of German Kinchenjunga Expedition under the leadership of Dyherenfurth, who left here with first batch on February 24, have left for Bombay.—Reuter.

Dr. Montessori To Visit India.

—:o:—

Dr. M. Montessori, the well-known Italian Educationalist is likely to visit India in the coming year. The Inter-University Board has notified that about this visit to all the universities in the country.

"DOWN WITH THE TIMES."

—:o:—

STUDENTS HONOUR THE SARDAR.

Walk Out Of Classes And March Through Streets.

The School-boys of Bombay demonstrated their love and admiration for the brave Bardoli Sardar by observing hartal on Monday morning.

The students of the G. T. High School, Kalbadevi, and Babu Panalal School, Princess Street, walked out of their classes and went through the principal streets carrying national flags and shouting "Sardar Vallabhbhai-Ki-Jai" and other National slogans.

THE PROCESSION.

A procession was formed, the route being Kalbadevi, Princess Street, Fort, etc. The impressive procession of the youthful patriots roused great enthusiasm and hundreds of students from other Schools joined them on the way.

The vociferous cheers and cries interrupted for a while the proceedings in the Esplanade Police Courts.

DOWN WITH THE "TIMES."

The ardent processionists sent out thundering cries of "Down with the "Times of India," the factory of lies," when they reached the office of the "Times" at Bori Bunder. Some Europeans employees of the office peeped out of the windows to see the demonstration, but turned back when the processionists cried "Shame, Shame," even more vociferously.

The demonstrators then marched to the Congress House and after speeches were made, the students despersed.

Commerce Students' Greetings.

—:o:—

The following resolution was passed at a meeting of the students of the Davar's College of Commerce on Monday:—

"We the students of the Davar's College of Commerce greet the imprisonment of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel as a happy omen for future India, and wish success to Mahatmaji on his coming struggle for Independence and authorise the President of this meeting to convey our greetings to Congress Authorities here."

ARREST OF THE SARDAR.

—:o:—

Poona Municipality's Congratulations.

POONA, Mar 9.

News of the imprisonment of Mr. Patel caused great sensation in Poona when it was received. The City municipality adjourned proceedings and passed a resolution congratulating Mr. Patel and condemning the action of Government.

At a largely attended public meeting held in Shivaji Mandir under the presidentship of Mr. J. S. Karandikar speakers urged the people to prepare for the struggle and to help the movement in every way. Enlistment of volunteers has been undertaken.—A. P.

VILE PARLE: PROBABLE FIELD OF BATTLE.

—:o:—

Join Mahatma And Follow Him To Prison.

A crowded meeting of the residents of Vile Parle was held in Tilak Chowk on Sunday evening to congratulate Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel on his imprisonment. Messrs. K. F. Nariman and Shankerrao Deo addressed the meeting.

Sjt. Shankerrao Deo, in the course of a very inspiring speech, said that, as Mahatmaji declared it was a test between Mahatmaji and Government. If the scales were to be turned in Mahatmaji's favour they should all join Mahatmaji and follow him to prison. If the whole of India joined, he assured, the scales would be turned in Mahatmaji's favour.

The speaker exhorted the audience to conquer their own hearts and to come out with a grim determination to fight the battle to a finish and victory would certainly be theirs.

Mr. Nariman said that both Mahatmaji and Sardar Vallabhbhai had high expectations of Vile Parle, and hoped that they would rise up to their expectations. Mr. Nariman informed the audience that it was possible that Vile Parle might be selected first for starting Civil Disobedience in the suburbs and hoped they would respond to the call in a fitting manner.

Mr. Gokalbhai Bhat in thanking the lecturers assured them of complete support in the fight for freedom.

It is understood that about 40 persons have joined as volunteers from Vile Parle and more are expected to join within a few days.

Exhortation To Nagpur Citizens.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent).

NAGPUR, March 10.

The Nagpur citizens assembled in the Town Hall last evening, Dr. Khare presiding, adopted a resolution warmly congratulating the brave Sadar Vallabhbhai Patel on earning the honour of being the first to suffer in the non-violent battle for independence inaugurated by the Congress under Mahatmaji's leadership and approving of the Working Committee's resolution on civil disobedience. Seth Poonamchand Ranka moved the resolution and Dharmadhikari and Mahatma Bhagawandinji exhorted the audience to put their heart in the fight. At Bhagawandinji's appeal some foreign caps were thrown voluntarily and burnt. Bhagawandinji implored the people to celebrate the Holi Festival by burning foreign cloth.

The President requested people to bless the fight and help it every way.

"INDICATION OF VICTORY"

—:o:—

Sen-Gupta On Vallabhai.

COMILLA, March 10.

Mr. J. M. Sengupta came here on Saturday night and presided over the District Political Conference on Sunday. In a statement to the Free Press on Sardar Vallabhai Patels arrest said: "I look upon Sardar Vallabhbhai's arrest as a sure indication of victory. Let every man and woman of Bengal sign a pledge of 'Rastriyasangha' or the Bengal National Militia and let meetings and processions be held all over Bengal on the 12th and reiterate the vow of Independence."—Free Press.

FRANCE WANTS SECURITY PACT.

—:o:—

Won't Object To 3-Power Agreement.

LONDON, March 10.

The nature of Franco-British discussions at Chequers during the weekend is indicated by a statement from French sources in London. It says that in the event of the five great naval powers who control eighty per cent. of world's tonnage, agreeing to take concerted action against war threats, there is little chance of peace ever being disturbed.

If France is unable in the next few weeks to persuade British and Americans to agree to a pact of security, France does not consider that the Conference is doomed to failure as an agreement will certainly be reached regarding the method of naval limitation and this will facilitate the task of Geneva Disarmament Conference, while all powers are favourable to a battleship holiday.

Finally France would not object if Britain, America and Japan reached three-power agreement of more extended scope, although this is considered unlikely, particularly in view of Mr. MacDonald's broadcast to America.—Reuter.

GANDHIJI'S CAMPAIGN.

—:o:—

Questions In Commons.

MR. BENN ON "PIECE OF IMPERTINENCE."

LONDON, March 10.

Mahatma Gandhi's campaign and his letter to the Viceroy were the subject of six questions in the House of Commons to-day, the members inquiring what steps the Government were taking to meet civil disobedience.

Mr. Wedgwood Benn replied that fullest account he had seen of Mahatma Gandhi's letter and the Viceroy's reply had been published in the press. As regards the Government action, Mr. Benn thought that there was no need to add to Viceroy's considered statement regarding His Majesty's Government's policy, made on 25th January.

PREVENT CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

Lt.-Col. Howard Bury suggested the prevention of starting of civil disobedience on 12th March, before it led to bloodshed.

Mr. Benn said that precise point was dealt with in the Viceroy's statement.

Mr. Fenner Brockway drew attention to the effect that repression might have on the Moderates in India and suggested further steps to try and secure agreed settlement.

Mr. Benn replied: "Mr. Brockway is aware that we are anxious to settle by means of a Conference."

Lt.-Col. Sir Godfrey Dalrymple-White asked Mr. Benn to suggest to the Viceroy when writing to Mahatma Gandhi, who, whatever his merits and demerits, was endeavouring to stir up revolution, not to sign himself as "Yours Truly."

"A PIECE OF IMPERTINENCE."

Amid Labour cheers and Opposition cries of "Withdraw" Mr. Benn retorted that he considered suggestion a piece of impertinence.

The speaker pointed out that it was a matter of opinion, when Major-General Sir Alfred Knox suggested that mere answering letter would not let down the British prestige in India.—Reuter.

GURUDWARA COMMITTEE.

—:o:—

A Stormy Meeting.

AMRITSAR, March 10.

A stormy meeting of the Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee passed a vote of "no confidence" in Sardar Bhahadur Mehtab Singh while a similar vote against Mr. Tarasingh its President was lost. A resolution condemning the Khalsa College bomb outrage was disallowed.

The annual budget was passed after a good deal of criticism in which some members were charged with misappropriation of Gurdwara funds.—A. P.

FLOOD STRICKEN FRANCE.

—:o:—

Tardieu Takes Relief Measures.

LONDON, March 10.

Toulous.—Comparison of South-west of France to-day with the devastated regions in war time was made by M. Tardieu in an interview on the conclusion of his tour of the flooded area. He said that the technical problems must be approached exactly as after the Armistice.

The peasants must be housed in hutments, pending rebuilding of cottages after which the vine industry must be restored and re afforestation carried out in order to minimise the possibility of recurrence of the catastrophe.—Reuter.

NEW MINISTRY IN TEHERAN

—:o:—

Ambassadors Summoned.

TEHERAN, March 9.

It is reported that Ferough Persian Ambassador to Turkey, and Taghizadeh, Persian Minister in London, have been summoned to Teheran.

The Premier has submitted a Bill in Medjliss for the formation of a new Ministry. The Minister of Economics and Finance has submitted a Bill for the conversion of monetary standard.—Reuter.

ECHO OF JAIGOPAL AFFAIR

—:o:—

Congressmen Prosecuted.

JALGAON, March 9.

The police have brought charges against eleven persons in connection with the alleged rioting near the District Court building on February 21, after the attempt on the life of Jai Gopal. Ten of these persons were arrested here yesterday.

The District Magistrate before whom an application for bail was put in on behalf of the accused, granted bail to all, who were accordingly released.

Some of the charges brought against these persons are under Section 147 (rioting), Section 426 (mischief), and section 353. The majority of the eleven accused belong to the Local Congress Committee. Some are its office bearers some are members while some work in the Congress Khadi shop.—A. P.

SABARMATI AS PLACE OF PILGRIMAGE.

—:o:—

Thousands Of People Eager For Mahatma's Darshan.

(Continued from Page 1.)

ji remains calm and unperturbed in his work and thoughts.—Free Press.

MR. PURUSHOTTAMDAS TANDON.

—:o:—

Sudden Departure To Sabarmati

MUZAFFARNAGAR, Mar. 10.

Babu Purshottamdas Tandon, who had come here to preside over the District Achhaut Udhar Conference, after delivering his presidential address, owing to some unexpected developments, left for the Sabarmati Ashram to meet Mahatma Gandhi, before his historic march begins.—Free Press.

PREPARE FOR COMING STRUGGLE.

LAHORE, March 10.

At a crowded meeting held under the auspices of the Congress last night, Dr. Dunichand presiding, a resolution was adopted congratulating Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's incarceration and exhorting the people to prepare for the coming struggle.—Free Press.

Punjab Gives Carte Blanche To Working Committee

—:o:—

LAHORE, Mar. 9.

It is understood that Punjab Provincial Congress Committee at meeting held to-day decided to give the Working Committee of All India Congress Committee full powers in respect of a conduct of Civil disobedience campaign.—A.P.

Mahatma's Arrest, A Foregone Conclusion.

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD, March 10.

The belief is gaining ground every moment that Mahatma Gandhi will not be allowed to proceed with his march and his arrest is taken to be a foregone conclusion.—Free Press.

A WARNING TO PEOPLE.

—:o:—

SABARMATI, March 10.

A regular influx of visitors to the Sabarmati Ashram has commenced in anticipation of the impending civil disobedience campaign. As every available man in the Ashram is being mobilised for civil disobedience, the management of the Ashram would find it impossible to carry on if the unregulated flow of visitors merely for the sake of curiosity, continues. All intending visitors are therefore requested without fail to ask for and obtain permission from the Secretary of the Ashram before coming over there. A large number of applications for enrolment for Satyagraha are also being daily received at the Ashram. All the applicants, present and prospective, are hereby informed that no enrolments for Satyagrana are made at the Ashram. Intending applicants should apply to their respective District or Provincial Congress Committee. In case they are needed in Gujrat or elsewhere. They will receive their orders from their respective headquarters, in due course.—Free Press.

NON-VIOLENT ARMY.

—:o:—

What They Do In Sind.

HYDERABAD, March 10.

At a public meeting held here yesterdady evening under the presidentship of Dr. Choitharam, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was congratulated on his arrest and an appeal was made to the public to enroll in large numbers in the national non-violent army.

A meeting of Hydedrabad Municipality was adjourned on Saturday evening on receipt of news of arrest of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel.

The President of Sind Provincial Congress Committee has issued an appeal for the observance of 12th instant in a befitting manner in all parts of Sind.—A. P.

PUNJAB'S RESPONSE.

—:o:—

Remember March 12.

LAHORE, March. 10.

The Punjab Provincial Congress Committee has passed a resolution calling upon all subsidiary Congress Committees to hold meetings on the day when Gandhiji commences civil disobedience, namely 12th inst. and at the meetings read the Independence Declaration, the letter of Gandhiji to Viceroy and the former's eleven points, without making any speeches.

124A AGAIN.

Paldev Maitter, editor of "Karak" a vernacular daily has been arrested under Section 124-A.

The Hindustani Seva Dal has resolved to recruit volunteers for Gandhi's campaign and give them training before sending them to Ahmedabad.—A. P.

WOMEN SATYAGRAHIS.

—:o:—

Offer To Mahatma.

NEW DELHI, March 8.

At a meeting of women in connection with the boycott of foreign cloth, the speakers urged that an opportunity should be given them to form Satyagraha movement proposed to be started by Mahatma Gandhi in the near future to fight for freedom as in the case of men.—F. P.

COMING PEACEFUL FIGHT.

—:o:—

Lucknow To Send 1,000 Men.

LUCKNOW, March 10.

The campaign for recruiting volunteers was started yesterday for the Satyagraha fight in Surat by holding a meeting in Ganeshganj Mohalla, where an appeal was made by Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, President, District Congress Committee, to supply at least one volunteer per house for the coming peaceful fight. The District Congress Committee has decided to despatch the first contingent of 1,000 volunteers to Surat at the earliest hour. Recruitment is proceeding satisfactorily.—Free Press.

KARNATAK PREPARING

—:o:—

Volunteers Being Enrolled.

BELGAUM, March 9.

Messrs. Gangadharrao Deshpande and Hanmantrao Kowjalgi have left Belgaum to-day for Mangalore to gauge public opinion in connection with Mahatmajis Satyagraha campaign. Mr. Sadashivrao Karnad joins the party at Mangalore.

After visiting important places in South Canara they will take up North Canara from the 12th instant. The party returns to Belgaum on the 16th. The work of enrolling volunteers in Belgaum District is entrusted to Sjt. Pundalikji of Miraj States people Satyagraha fame. He will visit Nandgud, Kharapur, Nipani, Sankeshwar and Hukeri during the next week.—Free Press.

"MACHIAVILLIAN CRAFTINESS."

—:o:—

How Yellow Press Construes Gandhiji's Letter.

LONDON, March 9.

That the letter of Mahatma Gandhi to the Viceroy is "in keeping with true sense of Machiavellian craftiness for which Mahatma Gandhi is renowned" is the insulting comment wired by the special correspondent of the "Daily Express." This kind of mud-lingling is confined to a very small section of the Press.

Commenting on the reply of Lord Irwin to Mahatma Gandhi the "Sunday Times" says the reply contains the precise mixture of restraint, together with the suggestion of ridicude that is best suited to the occasion.—Free Press Beam Service.

BENGALI EDITOR SENTENCED.

—:o:—

For Writing On 'Jallianwalabag'

CALCUTTA, March 10.

Satyendranath Mazumdar, Editor of the "Anandabazar Patrika," a staunch Nationalist Vernacular Daily, has been sentenced by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to six months' rigorous imprisonment on each of the three counts, for the three articles entitled, "Jallianwallabagh," "Review of the Year" and "Indian Freedom Movement," published in the Congress Special Number of that paper, proscribed by the Government.—Free Press.

8000 MEN DOWN TOOLS.

7 Jute Mills Involved.

CALCUTTA, March 10.

A recrudescence of the strike of the jute mill workers manifested itself in the Titaghar area this morning. Strikers are mostly Madrasis. About seven or eight mills are more or less involved. The workers who are idle total 8,000. No disturbances have hitherto been reported.—A. P.

M. C. RAJA'S REWARD.

—:o:—

Madras Excautive Councillor?

ALLAHABAD, March 9.

It is freely rumoured in Indian circles in London says the London correspondent of the "Pioneer" that Mr. M. C. Raja is likely to be appointed a member of the Madras Executive Council. No confirmation is available from the India Office. Dr. Paranjpye, a member of the India Council stated that while he had no knowledge of the impending appointment, but such a step would be cordially welcomed in India as indicative of India Governments sincere desire to raise the status of the depressed classes.—Free Press.

NEW DELHI, March 10.

Acording to provisional arrangements the offices of the Government of India close here on April 1 and re-open in Simla on April 2.

Sir Mohamed Habibullah leaves Delhi on March 27 and reaches Madras on March 30.—A. P.

CORPORATOR'S TRIBUTE TO VALLABHBHAI.

Majority Carries Adjournment Motion.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation met on Mordav in an atmosphere tense with excitement, as it was whispered that an adjournment would be moved to express the protest of the House against the arrest and conviction of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. The Nationalist Party whips were found approaching members with a view to ascertain the strength of voting on the adjournment motion.

Mr. M. N. Talpade then moved an adjournment of the House. The motion when put to vote was carried by a large majority, with cheers

NO REASON GIVEN.

The mover of the resolution did not assign any reason for the adjournment, but it was obviously meant to express the protest of the House against the arrest and conviction of Sardar Vallabhbhai.

It appears that the mover of a resolution cannot assign reasons for an adjournment motion, as the same according to the Municipal Act, can be ruled out of order by the President, hence Mr. Talpade merely moved the adjournment of the House.

"VALLABHBHAI."

Some of the members wanted to know the reasons, when Mr. Nariman and other Nationalist members shouted "Vallabhbhai Patel," which indicated clearly why the adjournment was moved.

It was evident from the very beginning that Mr. K. F. Nariman intended to move the adjournment, but he did not want to risk a defeat on such an important motion, hence waited for more that half-an-hour to find the general sense of the House.

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POINT AND COUNTER-POINT.

:o:

Humiliation Of Being A Subject Nation.

PHILOSOPHER ANALYSES INDIAN SITUATION.

BY AIR MAIL.)

(From Our Correspondent.)

London, Feb. 21.

There was a large gathering of Indian students at 112 Gower Street to hear Professor Radhakishan on Friday 14th February, under the chairmanship of Mr. F. J. Chamberlain, the General Secretary of the English Section of the Y.M.C.A.

"Most of the students who come here, come here to join some college or University, to pass through some academic career. I think it is very good that, instead of coming into contact with the Jingo or the Imperialist, he is first of all thrown into contact with students and scholars, people who are interested in the reverent pursuit of truth and generous understanding. At a time when suspicion, hostility, bitterness and hatred are becoming more and more habitual, it is something that the best students of our country are thrown together with the best students of this land, so that they can promote mutual understanding and revealing of one another. I do not suppose that the recent episode of the Cambridge Union discussing the desirability or otherwise of Englishmen mixing with Oriental, is really representative of the nigher mind of the country.

DUTY OF LEADERS.

I do believe that the responsibility of the students is indeed very great. After all, the intellectuals of a nation are the bearers of the consciousness of the community. If you want to know the opinion of any particular country, you do not go about questioning all the men servants and maid servants. You ask questions of the intelligentsia. You take them into account and you ask their opinion on the matter. The intellectuals of a country therefore ought to be regarded as more representative of the mind and will of the community than the masses themselves, and the responsibility, therefore, is something proportionate to this kind of power which they have. They are the leaders of public opinion. It rests on them how the masses behave. It depends more or less on the way in which they guide and educate public opinion. In a country even like England, where the democracy is supposed to be better educated, I have no doubt that the mass of workers simply listen to the opinions which their leaders set before them. They make up their minds by tradition. They join a party. As for the rest, it is the party which decided, its leaders decide their conscience.

FOR GOOD AND FOR EVIL.

I believe that the power which the intelligentsia of a country possesses is boch for good and for evil. If you do it in the right way, you are a prophet of the ideal. If you do it in the wrong way, you become the worst propagandist. It depends therefore on how the educated men of a particular country use the power with which they happen to be endowed. I, therefore, believe that when you return to India, when you join the respective professions for which you have acquired special training in this country, the kind of level of public sentiment and duty will depend upon you, and I thing at a time which seems to be bristling with difficulties, it is very necessary for you to keep up the scholar's mentality and not become either an organiser of propaganda or a victim of propaganda. It is very necessary for us to keep our heads very cool when such problems arise.

RENAISSANCE.

I may point out that it is acknowledged on all hands that India is passing through a Renaissance. When you talk about Renaissance, it does not mean a reversal; it means a recognition that nothing great can be achieved so long as a country is enslaved by tradition, whether it is social, political, economic or religious. (Applause) The greatest work in every country was done in an atmosphere of freedom. It was so in ancient India. It was so in ancient Greece. If the greatest conquests of modern science and of social idealism were achieved by modern Europe in these four or five centuries, let us remember that those centuries are also the centuries when there was a lessening of the grip of eccelesisticism and political tradition. It is in ages when tradition loses its hold, when we acquire the habit of questioning authority, it is only in such ages that the greatest achievements of the world of humanity are brought about. That is a fact which the Indian mind at the present moment is clearly conscious of. That is why you have a revolt against authority, whether in the social, religious or political sphere, wherever it is; it is recognised that without freedom nothing great can possibly be achieved. (Applause).

Then again a lesson which has been instilled into the mind of young India. I believe that when the dust and din of present controversies are over, when some kind of cold reflection takes the place of this excited talk, I believe that it will be put down to the credit of Great Britain that she took hold of a large people with great traditions, raised their sense of pride and self-respect, and made them conscience of the humiliation of being a subject nation. (Applause).

LOVE OF LIBERTY.

I think when the final stocktaking takes place, when the present controversies are over, when it is put down what India gained from her contact with Great Britain, the greatest benefit which Great Britain conferred on India, or which one nation can confer on another nation, is this love of liberty, this craving for light, liberty, expansion of mind. That is a thing which Great Britain has instilled into the minds of the people of India.

She has done so by her own history. She has done so by the kind of education which she imposed on the Indian people. You do not expect Indian people to read the stories of Thermopylae without any emotion. You do not expect them to consider Garibaldi's march to Naples as a walking exercise along the Serpentine. You do not make them read the history of the progrssive nations of the West without imagiration. It is bound to kindle aspiration and it is not a matter of surprise that at the present moment the young mind of India, which is still young because the world has not yet brought disappointment to it, because it has not brought frustration to endeavour, because it believes that the gates of the future lie wide open and because it has got such a tremendous receptiveness to idealism, believes that it must work its way and try to achieve its own future destiny.

CRY OF DESPAIR.

That is a thing which nobody can recognise as illegitimate. I do not think there is a single intelligent Britisher who wants India to remain under British control in perpetuity. Nor do I think that there is any Indian who thinks about these things who wants to sever the British connection if it only earns its right to be preserved. There is all this talk at the present moment of independence. Well, I can only see that independence is a cry of despair. It is a cry which has been brought in there by a kind of psychological reaction. Somebody here goes about saying "Let us govern". The reply comes, "Let us cut away". Somebody on this side says, "If you cut away, then there will be anarchy and bloodshed in the land". The reply comes, "Better go to hell struggling for independence than dwell in heaven under British rule." This kind of point counterpoint, this kind of panicky action and reaction is a vicious circle. It is this kind of psychological frame of mind that has been always the prelude of conflicts in this world. I must say that every argument which is used in defence of British rule practically produces some kind of bitterness. This is a time when hard words are not to be bandied, when two nations are to be drawn together with unfailing care and wisdom, a time when evil, ill-considered words act not for the healing of nations but for the breaking of rupture of the nations themselves.

I do believe that everybody who has bestowed any kind of thought on this great problem is certainly of opinion that if a firm political connection based on common interest, if a healthy economic interchange based again on common interest, if a cultural partnership between two great sections of humanity, if there can only be this closer partnership between two such fine peoples as the Indians and the British within the one common human household, it is an ideal for which every intelligent Indian and Britisher can only have devotion and attachment.

EMPIRE—MARKET PLACE FOR POWER.

But if on the other hand Empire means a market for the central power, or men, money and munitions for planting the flag in the extremes of the world, if it means a massing of troops of various colours in the battle front against similar groupings of Russians or Germans, I think such an Empire is a danger to the peace of the world.

I believe that it is very necessary at this particular momnt to understand the great importance of this Indo-British friendship, not merely for the sake of India or Great Britain but for the sake of the peace of the world, and it is the duty of every one interested in this problem to work for it without trying merely to waste words or indulge in excited talk.

Gentlemen, I have spoken of that side. I think it is very necessary for me to speak to my Indian friends a little frankly. I believe there is such a thing as logic of history. The world is not in the hands of blind inconsequence. If we are where we are, it is because we are what we are.

SIGN OF UTTER CORRUPTION.

There is absolutely no meaning in our trying to conceal from ourselves the difficulties which are actually facing us. There is no meaning in thinking that all those institutions which have come down to us, and which are in a manner responsible for the condition in which we find ourselves, that these are things to be left to Providence to settle, and that we must, therefore, let time work out its own destiny. That is an attitude of sheer laziness and inertia. If you turn to yourselves, you will find the factors responsible for the present situation of India are more internal than external. The British control is nothing else but a true index of the utter corruption which has entered into the body politic. There is no meaning in your trying to imagine, "All is well, but I am like a martyr, I am suffering for my virtue". We are not.

There are things which are integral elements of our body politic of which any decent nation would be ashamed. There is no use in our trying to think, "Well, these are problems that are age-old, and what can one individual here do?" They are things which are not merely weakening to the national life of a nation but degrading to the dignity of a people. We should set ourselves to remove all those things which we see are degarding to our dignity. Unless some great attempts are made to work out all those evils which have crept into our society, other things will never be added unto them. I know it is not always right to emphasise over much our deficiencies. I quite realise that at a time when the nation is more or less faced by an external breakdown, when you find its body practically shattered, when its social organisation is tumbling to pieces, when the political organisation is surrendered into other hands, when another man enters and tells you your body is broken, your soul is shattered, you have nothing to live for, you may as well pass out, it is a very difficult posttion.

SELF-CONFIDENCE.

It is necessary for us to have enough confidence in ourselves. (Applause) If we are sick we may get healed, if we are poor, we can acquire our wealth back. If we die, nobody can help us. It is very necessary therefore that we should develop self-confidence; that we should have it but in a discriminating way. If you want to win in this game of life what you can in Bridge the rubber, you have to discard your weak suites and develop your strong ones. All the weaknesses will have to be cast aside, and the stronger elements will have to be developed by you. That is what is necessary at the present moment—not passing a resolution of independence and going out for a dance, but trying to take your resolutions more seriously, equipping your ideas with wings and trying to translate your aspirations into actuality.

I am never tired of repeating—there are certain things which bear enormous repetition—that the strength and the weakness of India are embodied in the Bhagwat Geeta, that the weakness of our country is just there. Arjuna comes to the battlefield of Kurukshetra convinced of the righteousness of his cause, prepared to give battle to the enemy, everything is ready, and when you expect the first shot, what do you get? You get a long philosophical disquisition. What is it that is right for us to do and what not? There you have the curse of India—talk, resolutions, committees, discussions, conferences all these things.

Actual work, redemptive sacrifice, whole-hearted endeavour, a kind of enterprise which will rid your society of the evils of which it consists? They are all found in conferences, but action is never to be found; action corresponding to the resolutions, it is never to be found there, just as Arjuna passed a resolution, came to an understanding wanted to give battle to the enemy but at the psychological moment a problem arose. Exactly the same thing is true of our country on a large scale. It is not use passing resolutions without being backed by some practical power with some realistic sense; unth the two things are combined together you will never be able to achieve any victory or any prosperity here or elsewhere. It is the lesson of the Bhagwat Geeta. It is that kind of thing which is laid on you.

HARDENED CYNIC.

When you go back to our country, young men, filled with ideas, anxious to do wonderful things, you get back, are sucked by the atmosphere, absorbed by it, get changed and great idealist turn into hardened cynics.

That has been my experience of excellenet men, men who were filled with great idealism in their student days, who dreamed dreams, who wanted to bring a re-stablished heaven on earth, all such people—most of them, I will not say all, because there is still hope for us—when they get back to our country, the atmosphere seems to be the acid test. It poisons them, transforms them out of their shape, and that is what happens to them.

I want to ask you whether, when you go back, you will join the mad race for wealth, the scramble for place and power, for the brief history in which you wish to be dressed, or are you going to out your ideals first and make everything else subordinate? You had better answer. (Cheers).

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What the People Say

"IMPERIAL PREFERENCE NOT WANTED.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—True to its cult of having been ordained a missionary of the Imperial Preference the "Times of India" has been keeping it alive in a leaderet to-day with the ostensibly persuasive purpose of dangling it before the eyes of the Central Legislators. He revivifies it in a set of arguments which have more frequently been exhaustively repeated. Memorising the memorials of Lancashire since 1874 and her latest effort soon after the conjectures of the incidence of protective duties for Indian textiles were rife, to negotiate agreements with Japan could scarcely inspire faith and confidence in India that Lancashire would not replace Japan with cut-throat competition against defenceless indigenous textiles. Japan had her craft alone to capture Indian market but Lancashire with all the power of two States behind her would prove certainly more ruinous. Such has been her tradition in the past. In the present she has alertly been moving her magnates to approach the British Board of Trade for counter-attack or compensation. The reprieve is the 5 per cent. exalted as an homage to the Imperial hegemony. The review by the Tariff Board has lost all its charm for the Indians. The recommendation of the Tariff Enquiry, its dilatory publication and the coldness towards its decision rankle in the memory too deep. Commissions and Committees of inquiry have so far proved to be mere diversions for time or of energy of the best of Indians on the Board. The ruin by the predatory competitor may not be in terms of ruin to the existing industry only but to ruin all initiative and incentive for further efforts in its progress.

Lancashire goods may not compete Indian wares at present. But once they are in they will maintain a firmer hold and atrophy all desires for an advance. In this eventuality would perpetual enslavement to tradition of age old manufactures would ever usher in rennaissance in the industry? Could stagnation lead to progressive achievement of improved art or better designs? Without them can the stale wares be sufficiently attractive to create enlarged demand? Should Indian industry remain for ever subsidiary to British factory and stolidly keep looking on her revenues crippled by the subsidy to the Imperial unity. When her manhood is up to throw off all foreign imposed thraldom can her industries which are but the expression of her growth all round should be in continuous bondage? No foreign process can ever be allowed to prove ruinous to her mental and material progress. The big bogey of the consumer's interest is more misleading. When Britain subsidised sugar industry to the tune of ten million sterlings did she sacrifice the over-taxed Britishers to a mere ideal or did she conceive and very nearly achieved her aim for the greater and permanent good of the country and its people? Enlightened industrial policy creates an accelerated cycle of productivity raises wages and lowers costs and maintains dynamic equilibrium between production and consumption. It stimulates subsidiary and new industries, promotes extended employment and makes long strides towards raising the purchasing power of the consumers who share in the general benefit. The consumer gains by prudent protective policy. But besides, the consumer of Lancashire finer fabrics must be of higher means, of better information and of wiser selection He scarcely needs Government guardianship or journalistic lip-sympathy or the infliction of gratuitous advice of the expert member of the business community.

The slackness of business in India is traced to the general experience of all the world. The President of the Bombay Chamber attributes it to over-production spreading over the country of origin and breaking over-barriers of its confines. Its grievance is excess and over-occupied and pre-engaged foreign markets. While Indian wares, in spite of her extensive open domestic market and the demand of her millions of purchasers have to be mildewed in the godowns because her own legitimate market is in possession of alien invaders between whom there is no choosing. If protection is to be complete and full and real it should neither be halting selfishly biased nor discriminating. Let the protected India grow strong enough to withstand fair and equal competition then there will be time to select allies and to distribute preferences with free will, perfect freedom of negotiation and with a consciousness of power felt and acknowledged by the new colleagues in business. Generosity compelled can evoke neither delight in the giver nor gratitude in the receiver. Then for what good would India endorse the gift deed of Imperial Preference?—Yours, etc.,

SARABHAI.

March 6.

G. I. P. RAILWAY STRIKE.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I shall be highly thankful to you to kindly give a publication to the following in the interests of Railway workers.

I am not out to defend Messrs Ruikar, Chamanlal and their colleagues, but I want to put before the workers who are on strike, their real position and to ask them to judge the decision arrived at through the negotiations with the Railway Board and to safeguard themselves from the foolish and childish advice of some leading members who are blind followers of the Workers' and Peasants' Party. Since the declaration of the strike I have minutely and carefully been watching the movements of the workers as well as the propaganda of the Workers' and Peasants' Party who have no connection whatsoever with the G. I. P. Railwaymen. The handbills and the leaflets which are being distributed from that party clearly show as to how they have been attempting to mislead the workers, to bluff their present leaders in order to increase their own prestige among them. Though the decisions which are recently arrived at, through the efforts of Dewan Chamanlal and Mr. Giri with the consent of Mr. Ruikar are not so satisfactory still any careful observer of the worker's present situation will emphatically say that it is an honourable compromise and it is a victory to railwaymen in their struggle.

The workers should not be afraid of losing their jobs as Sir George Rainy and the Railway Board have already promised to provide them elsewhere within a fixed time if their posts are permanently filled and in case they do not keep their word or anything goes against the terms of settlement no one has taken away the workers' right of declaring a strike again.

Under the circumstances it would be unwise on the part of workers to prolong the present strike by blindly following the foolish advice of some leading men among them who are followers of the Workers' and Peasants' Party.—Yours, etc.,

D. L. NANDURBARKER.

Bombay, March 7.

DISASTERS OF IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Indian budget is before the Public and many more like me must have been surprised at the several important changes which Sir George Schuster has introduced in his budget. His frankness is certainly a welcome change, because under exactly similar circumstances, Sir Basil Blackett would have shown an extremely prosperous budget.

In this letter I am only concerned with drawing the attention of the public to the implications of the policy of Imperial Preference, although the Finance Member takes care to say that he does not desire to commit the Assembly to an acceptance of this pernicious principle, a principle condemned by the Indian Fiscal Commission of 1921-1922. To quote its own words:—

"So far we have shown that in the nature of things any Preferences granted to India are likely to be of considerably less value than the preferences which India might grant to Empire; and that consequently in any balance of economic loss or gain India would under any general system of preference be a decided loser . . . if India is to adopt the principle of Imperial Preference, she must adopt it 'freely' (and not as a voluntary gift and not as part of bargain) to the extent to which she feels she can do so, without detriment to the paramount interest of her own people."

The history of Steel Protection Bill is too fresh in the minds of us all and although the Government of India took jolly good care "not to call a spade a spade" the policy of favouring English suppliers as against the Continental suppliers is nothing short of a policy of Imperial Preference is full action.

But the question of protection to the steel is quite different from the question of protection to the cotton industry. Although both are very important industries in the country cotton industry can in no sense be called an infant industry as was the case of Steel when the latter needed some protection. No doubt cotton industry is threatened with very serious competition from foreign countries but we must remember that this unfair competition has been created more on account of preventible causes, and the Captains of Cotton Industry have not still made it clear what they are prepared to do in return for the heavy sacrifices that the poor Indians have to make. And now comes the "Class" budget, as the "Chronicle" has characterised it, which has thrown to the winds all the salutary advice that the Indian Fiscal Commission of 1921-1922 gave to the Government. As was recommended by the same Commission the duty is not based on the findings of a Tariff Board and instead they propose a post-mortem Examination. If the Government think that there are no fresh facts available since the Special Tariff Reported in 1927, do the Government think a sufficient case is made out for Imperial Preference by the facts disclosed in that Report and that of Mr. Hardy? No. On the other they have been playing the part of "Nero plying the fiddle while Rome was burning" and now offer protection to the Cotton Industry in the form of two horns of a dilemma. They ask us to accept this policy of Imperial Preference because it would satisfy the British Cabinet who made a special appeal in this behalf and now mark because "it is obvious that any gesture of friendship which India can spontaneously and without compulsion make to the British Government in their own present grave industrial troubles is bound to strike a responsive note" at the ensuing Round Table Conference. What an insult to one's own intelligence to even imagine that the British have forgotten all that they carried from this country for such a long time and to quote one glaring instance? What was the help rendered to Britain by India in men money and materials during the last Great War? Do they still want us to bribe them in the form of an Imperial Preference for the mere purpose of giving a joy ride to a few who go to London not for the purpose of examining the details of a scheme of Dominion Status, but for conducting a post-mortem examination on the Simon Report which was so severely boycotted in this country? Or let them say clearly that in return for this Imperial Preference they would grant Dominion Status, not to talk of Independence for which Mahatma Gandhi has already sent his ultimatum. Let there be no doubt that it is our inherent right to rule our country and even if we should lose this "greatest of religious battles that the world has ever seen". This Imperial Preference is nothing short of "Rob Peter to pay Paul", discriminate against Japan a friendly Asiatic neighbour, penalise the poor "hewers of wood and drawer of water" and enrich the pockets of Manchester. If there is grave depression in England it is no concern of ours, who are hardly fit enough to keep our own houses in order. What about the trade depression in this country and the huge unemployment that is rampant throughout? Have the Indian Government, not to speak of the British Parliament, "Crustodians and Trustees" of the rights and liberties poor Indian Nation for all time to come" given a moment's thought to these things? Does not the acceptance of Imperial Preference, at this stage of country's fight for freedom, "instead of showing a gesture of Friendship to Britain", show the world at large that we are week-kneed people and do not mean what we say?

The discriminating duty of 5 per cent with a minimum of 3-1/2 annas on plain grey goods works out havoc in practice, specially the latter, as the duty comes to nearly 40 per cent and such a heavy burden on the consumer is not at all justifiable.

By driving Japan from the textile market in this country, Japan loses demand just for about 10 per cent of her total cotton production, which she may be able to make up elsewhere, just as she has recently managed to capture the Near East by her better methods of business. But we must remember that we lose a good buyer for our cotton and that Japan is able to retaliate by imposing heavy discriminating duties against the pig iron imports from this country thus nullifying to a great extent the protection that the other key industry in this country is enjoying to-day. With Japan going out of the list of our buyers of cotton and with heavy import duties on cotton fabrics, our loss is two fold. The cotton cultivator gets less for his produce and will have to pay more for his loin cloth.

Let the country beware of the disastrous consequences of this policy of Imperial Preference and if it thinks that the Indian Textile Industry is really in a desperate condition let it by all means grant protection to it by front door and certainly not by adopting this policy of Imperial Preference. And let the Indian mill-owners beware that playing into the hands of alien bureaucracy, they will be forfeiting the sympathy of the Indian masses. Lastly I would appeal to the Indian Merchants' Chamber in Bombay, which has always been in the vanguard of India's fight for Fiscal Autonomy not to prove themselves false to their distinguished past. Let them remember that they have more to gain by being straight fighters than being merely opportunists.—Yours, etc.,

M. S. RAO.

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KARACHI ACTIVE.

—:o:—

Preparations For Satyagraha.

KARACHI, March 9.

Swami Govindanand and Swami Shiwanand and Messrs. Tarachand Lalvani and Vishnu Sharma are to-day proceeding to Maripur, headquarters of the Government Salt depots in Sind to see the whole sea coast, and how they can best offer Satyagraha. It is proposed to visit the spot and then decide on the plans of manufacturing salt in and near Maripur. Hundreds of youths from Karachi and moffusil are ready to join the Salt Satyagraha at Maripur.

The Provincial Congress Committee meeting which was called for settling Satyagraha plans in Sind has been postponed by Mr. Chotram Gidvani, the President, for reasons best known to him. Karachi is carrying on a vigorous propaganda for Satyagraha.

OVERCROWDED MEETING.

Yesterday on receiving Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's incarceration news, Karachi held overcrowded public meeting which adopted following resolution: "Karachi citizens' meeting offers congratulations to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel for his being chosen as the first person in the fight for liberty to be inaugurated on the 12th March by Gandhiji. It condemns bureaucracy's restrictions on Patel's liberty of speech and hopes no Indian will put up with this restraint, and appeals to the citizens to join Satyagraha in thousands till India is liberated.

GANDHIJI'S COURTEOUS ULTIMATUM.

Swami Govindanand addressing the meeting congratulated the citizens on assembling in thousands at short notice of two hours to express their resentment against the Government's cowardly deed of imprisoning the nation's Sirdar and expressing appreciation of their Sardar's heroism. He condemned the Viceroy's curt reply to Gandhiji's courteous ultimatum which he said was like Krishna's demands of five villages in the Mahabharata war. He was sure the nation's reply to the Government's repression will be that lakhs of India's youths will join the Congress Satyagraha. He announced that only two hours previously when the people read the notice of to-day's meeting several young men came and gave their names for National Satyagraha. Karachi, he was sure, will give thousands young men in the Satyagraha. He exhorted the audience to stick to non-violence at all costs, to discard foreign clothes and take to Khadi.

He asked the people to join Satyagraha procession of 12th March as desired by the Congress President. He was sure half a lakh of people will participate.

Messrs. Manilal Durgadas, Sivanand Krishnanand supported the resolution. Dr. Kitchlew, President of First Sind Youth and Political Sufferers' Conferences is arriving on 15th March.—Free Press.

CIVIC ADDRESS TO DR. KITCHLEW.

—:o:—

Political Sufferers Conference.

KARACHI, March 9.

Delegate tickets are being sold briskly. Dr. Tarachand had given notice of a motion to give a civic address of welcome to Dr. Kitchlew. The chief officer has declined to place the resolution on the agenda, because the Doctor has not given ten days previous notice. The Governor's the Viceroy's and Gandhiji's welcome resolutions were allowed to be moved with three days notice.—Free Press.

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—:o:—

(Continued from page 6)

ous above mentioned professional bodies as being equal to the training which they require of the candidates seeking the Associate membership.

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The V. J. T. Institute, though styling itself as the Central Technological Institute, has none of these amenities to offer to those who have regularly attended the courses of instruction and have even passed with distinction the prescribed examinations and tests. Even the Institution of Mechanical Engineers (India) seems to entertain no very high opinion of the V. J. T. Institute, judging from the fact that they offer so few facilities to the Diploma-holders of the Institute.

It has been pointed out how the V. J. T. Institute has failed to secure recognition from professional bodies. Even in sister educational institutions it has not fared better. A Diploma-holder of the Institute finds most of the avenues of self-improvement even in other purely educational institutions almost entirely forbidden to him unless he cares to begin his career there 'de novo.' The various Universities, either Indian or foreign, do not admit him unless it be on the lowest rung of the educational ladder. The only other institution in India doing teaching work of an advanced character is the Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore where higher branches of Electrical Engineering and Pure and Applied Chemistry are taught. It is really sad to find that the Diploma-holders of the V. J. T. Institute cannot even find admission in the Bangalore Institute. As a matter of fact the Indian Institute of Science, when it was first started, gave preferential treatment to the Diploma-holders of the V. J. T. Institute who were, however, found to be wanting. It, therefore, now recruits only graduates. The reader is left to judge for himself from this what the standard of instruction followed in the V. J. T. Institute is. What facilities are open to the Diploma-holders elsewhere in foreign countries in technological institutes of any repute is not exactly known, but can easily be gathered from what has been said. The fact is that the V. J. T. Institute has all along never even moved its little finger in this direction, nor has made the least effort to bring its courses of studies in line with the requirements of any other body—educational or professional. It has contented itself to lead an insular and arrogant life of its own—with what retribution only future can tell.

LACK OF POLICY.

The Board of Trustees, as at present constituted, seems to be more concerned with the management of the finance than with the standard of instruction. The lack of a sound educational policy constitutes by itself the policy of the Board. This is apparent from the slipshod manner with which it recruits the teaching staff. The task of a teacher in a technical institute is not merely so much to convey a certain amount of knowledge of the subject as to create what I may say for want of a better expression—a technical eye and mind, to create an abiding love in the subject and to engender an impulse or urge which will lead him on to a life of achievement in the technical line chosen. The Principal and Secretary, Mr. Turner, is also the Head of Chemistry Department. He has not initiated any research or or investigation calculated to create a spirit of enquiry among his students. Is it any wonder that the Applied Chemistry Department hardly attracts half a dozen students a year and those too probably who are misinformed about the achievements of the Institute? What has Dr. Burley done during the decade he is the Head of the Mechanical Department? There was every reason to expect much of a man like him who has been the recipient of a Doctorate from a British University. It may be that he has repaired a few lathes or milling machines or added to their numbers. But the question is whether he himself or any student under him has devoted any time to some investigation likely to produce results of technical or professional interest or whether he has in any way improved the academic outlook or morale of his students. If this is the light shed by the two highest luminaries in the Institute the less said of the others the better. The usefulness or efficiency of the teaching of a Central Technological Institute is not to be measured by the percentage of passes in the examinations held under its own aegis, but only by the extent to which the trained students rise in the technical services of the country and the name they carve out for themselves by adding to the scientific and technical achievements of humanity. Judged by this standard, the Institute's record is poor and is bound to be poor as long as it continues to have low aims, though assuming the high sounding name of a Central Technological Institute. It is not the poor achievements, but the low aim that is vexing many a well-wisher of the Institute.

(To Be Continued.)

SCIENCE AND SUPERSTITION.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6.)

custom, and their usual exclamation was "absit Omen." In the conquest of Florida, when the Spaniards arrived, the Cazique sneezed, and all the Court lifted up their hands and implored the sun to avert the evil omen. One of the sacred books of the Parsees, enjoined that all people should have recourse to prayer if a person sneezes, because sneezing is a proof that the "Evil spirit is abroad."

SPILLING THE SALT

There are again, many birds protected by the superstitious. "Choughs" are protected in parts of England, such as Cornwall. The "hawk" is held sacred by the Egyptians. The peacock is in India. The Ibis is sacred in Egypt. The Robin is in all christian countries, because when Jesus was on His way to Calvaary a robin picked a thorn out of His crown, and the blood which issued from the wound fell on the bird, and dyed its breast with red, and since then he is called "Robin Red-Breast". Then it is a "dreadful thing" to "spill salt" at the dinner table. Judas Iscariot at the last supper night before he betrayed his master, knocked over the salt-cellar accidentally by his arm. Salt was used in sacrifice by the Jews as well as by the Greeks and the Romans, and it is still used in baptism by the Roman Catholic Clergy. "Spilling the Salt" after it was placed on the head of a victim was a bad omen, hence the superstition. Since Pope Innocent VIII issued the celebrated Bull in 1484, directing the faithful to put to death all practisers of witchcraft, as many as nine millions of persons have suffered death for witchcraft. As late as 1705, two women were executed at Northampton in England, for witchcraft—in the "name of the Saviour!!" Napoleon Bonaparte, was a remarkable man. He was called by Talleyrand. "Master of Fortune". He retained to the end, the strange custom of crossing himself on the receipt of good news. He early rejected revealed religion, but he retained his belief in "Good Luck" much as Frederick the Great did. Chaptal in his "memoirs", refers to a strange incident. Napoleon had issued a summons for the meeting of the Jews in a Sanhedrin at Paris. While Napoleon, Chaptal and others were at dinner, the Emperor's uncle, Cardinal Feseh, entered in consternation, and in reply to Napoleon's inquiries, made answer.—"Do you want the end of the world to come?" "Why?", retorted the Emperor. "Do you not know that the Bible foretells the end of the world when the Jews are recognized as constituting a nation?" Chaptal, and the guests all coughed, but Napoleon became serious, and went out with the Cardinal to an ante-room, where he remained conversing for an hour. Next day the Sanhedrin was dissolved.

CHRISTIAN SPERSTITUTION.

With all her superstition and evil customs, there is no evidence of cannibalism and "Sacramental Cannibalism" in India, as there is in the West. The Franks, in the sixth century, sacrificed children to idols and in Bury's History of the later Roman Empire, we read of the people of Pergamos, who when besieged by the Arabs in 717 A. D. "took a pregnant girl, cut up the mother, boiled down the foetus and made an unguent for the soldier's gauntlets" We note also the sinister process of primitive casuistry by which Mexicans in sacrificing children, sought to feel that the inevitable tears were the promise of abundant rain and harvest. Early Christians were charged with the eating of a child in their Rites:—viz. "Communon" Baked images were known in the sacrifices of the poor in antiquity (Herodotus 11. 47). Flesh and blood of Christ are supposed to be "consumed" even to this day in "the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper."

IMPROVEMENT TRUST'S HOUSING SCHEME.

—:o:—

Facilities For The Middle Classes.

(From A Correspondent.)

The Legislative Council shortly will consider the Housing Scheme of the Bombay Improvement Trust which is interesting for various reasons. First of all in its career of the last thirty years the Improvement Trust has done very little to provide amenities for the middle class people which is the back-bone of Bombay. After spending crores of rupees on development and acquisition of lands at the fag end of its life, an attempt has been made to provide houses for the middle class citizens by giving them loans on the lines of the Bombay Development Department. The difference between the B. D. D. and the Improvement Trust Scheme is this, that while the former lends 50 per cent. on the value of the property, the latter would lend 65 per cent. while 35 per cent. would come from the borrower. Thus a clerk say paying Rs. 60 per month rent to his landlord could become his own landlord in the course of twelve to fifteen years by paying the same rent to the Improvement Trust towards his loan. The Trust will thus sell a number of plots which are like a dead weight for the past few years, the Bombay Municipality will have increased revenue and the middle class citizens will have a chance to become their own landlords by paying loans from rents. The credit of this scheme goes in no small measure to Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola, who for the past two years is straining every nerve to make it a success.

ISLAM IN THE WEST.

—:o:—

Palestine Relief.

(BY MAJID E. CRIPPS.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.

The British Red Crescent Society, through its Hon. Secretary, Dr. Khalid Sheldrake, informs us that the sum of £550 has been sent to Miss Newton, who is administering this relief in Palestine. 600 persons are being fed daily, and general relief for families given where required

It will be recollected that His Exalted Highness, the Nizam of Hyderabad, sent a generous donation of £500 to the British Red Crescent Society for Palestine Relief, and His Highness the Aga Khan, very generously bore the expense of a world-appeal by Cable, Air Mail, etc.

The Muslim Missionary Society of Ceylon came forward nobly, and further contributions are being sent from this body to London. In this connection it is as well to pay a tribute to the splendid activity fo Mr. A. J. A. Cader, and his fellow-officers.

The Western Islamic Association cooperated fully with the British Red Crescent Society in this work, and has been the recipient of many letters of thanks from Arab colonies in the West. It will be recollected that when the Palestine Crisis arose Dr. Khalid Sheldrake was travelling in Belgium and Holland, but came quickly back, and at enthusiastic meetings of the Arabs of the United Kingdom was nominated as their leader and spokesman. He is shortly to address a further series of mass meetings in the North of England, after the celebration of the Eid-ul-Fitr, which the Association holds in East London where a large Muslim population resides, and such celebrations are attended by the large number of Muslim seamen in the Docks of London.

INDIGENT MOSLEMS BURIAL FUND

This deserving Muslim charity is doing splendid work. It has not hitherto been clearly understood that this Fund alone is responsible for the burial of our brethren who die destitute in London. It carries out Muslim burial with full rites, the officiating Imam being Dr. Sheldrake, who undertakes this extra burden voluntarily, with any recompense.

The Fund has recently had all the graves surrounded by a stone kerb, and headstones have been erected.

It is as well to state that this Fund requires a far larger income than at present, to enable it to carry out its duties fully.

Mr. Said Potter-Wilson, Vice-President of the Western Islamic Association has addressed crowded meetings in Leicester on the question of Palestine. He has been elected a Member of the Leicester Trades Council, and already occupies a good position in the Co-operative Movement. Mr Potter-Wilson was in London on Saturday last, and discussed the question of an Islamic tour in the North of England and Scotland. He was the principal orator at the Islamist gathering in [illegible] where he was able to [illegible] the Zionists decided with [illegible] another commercial [illegible] has been [illegible] years, and Sheldrake [illegible] band [illegible] social

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A TOWER OF STRENGTH.

"RATIONALISATION OF PARSI PRAYERS."

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Under the caption "Rationalisation of Parsi Prayers" appears in the issue of Friday of the "Bombay Chronicle" purporting to be a review of a booklet by Mr. N. D. Khandalawala, which proves that the booklet writer as well as the reviewer are both ignoramuses. The reviewer has not the courage to come out with his name. He quotes a few paragraphs from the booklet which only repeat the foolish misstatemen's which I have conclusively refuted. The paragraphs allege that the spirit of the Gathas is different from that of the rest of the Avesta because the writer alleges that the latter portray the Almighty Creator 'in a way very humiliating to Him," and that the Prophet Zoroaster himself is shown as "worshipping all the powers of Nature', which to the writer seems no ible. In the first place it is well known that Mr. Khandalawala is not enamoured even of the Gathas. Sometime ago he published a booklet on the Gathas in which he wrote very slightingly of the Prophet whom he accused of selfishness and egotism, and that he composed the Gathas for his own selfish purpose. I reviewed it at the time and showed that his bubblings in the matter proved the adage "a little learning is a dangerous thing". Mr. Khandalawala a short while ago condemned the Zoroastrian religion as a whole, and opined that spiritualism was better than the religion.

Now with regard to the few quotations from his booklet quoted by the reviewer.—The first one states thus:

"The oldest portion of the Avesta, the Gathas, are in five sections. Next after that come the Yasna of the seven chapters, which neither the Prophet Zoroaster nor his Gathas have at all accepted. There is no allusion there to Sarosh Izad or that fanciful Ahriman or Satan," etc.

These words betray the little learning of the writer and his reviewer. No doubt the other Avesta were composed after the Gathas and, therefore, it is patent and natural that we cannot expect to find any reference to the other Avesta in the Gathas. But this does not prove that the Gathas or the Prophet who composed them disagree with the spirit of the other Avesta. On the other hand, it can be proved conclusively that the other Avesta do not differ from the Gathas and the teaching of the Prophet in spirit. The booklet writer and his reviewer seem to believe that the Gathas do not mention "Izads" and that there is no mention of "Sarosh Izad" in them. Instead of giving my own translation I will refer them to the one of the Ushtavait Gatha (Yasna Saheb Eryad K. E. Kanga, the late Dr. Martin Haug and others and they will find out that in section one of the Ushtavait Gatha (asna 43 verse 12) and section two of the same Gatha (Yasna 44 verse 16) the translators expressly state "Sarosh Izad or the angel Sarosh." These gentry talk without book when they say that no mention is made of Izads or angels in the Gathas and that the Prophet did not invoke them for their help and guidance. In the Gathas the word generally used to denote the word Izads is Ahuraoggho and the Prophet in various places invokes them for their help and guidance, and he even offers Myazda to them. I will cite only two of many such: In section six of the Ahunavati Gatha (Yasna 33 verse 11) the Prophet invokes Armaiti, Vohumano, and Khshthra to hear him and show mercy to him; and in section seven of the same Gatha (Yasna 34 verse 3) the Prophet offers Myazda to Asha also and declares that he is truly wise who invokes and worships Ahura Mazda "and his Izads." The reviewer believes supplication to God not essential and to his demented reason it seems revolting, but the above quoted paragraphs from the Gathas of the Prophet himself show that what he states in entirely unzoroastrian, irreligious and sinful.—Yours, etc.,

M. P. MADON.

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THE GREAT MARCH.

—:o:—

What It Means & Promises.

(BY PROFESSOR HARIDAS T. MUZUMDAR M. A. Ph. D.)

Professor Muzumdar is a Professor in the Department of Economics and Sociology at the University of Wisconsin, U. S. A. He returned to India only a few weeks ago. He will be among the first batch of Satyagrahis whom Maha tmaji will lead.

The great day is coming. On the morning of the morrow will start the historic battalion of seventy-two strong, tried and tested; non-violent in thought, word and deed; led by a commandant who is unique in contemporary history.

THE COMMANDANT.

This commandant differs from the noted commanders of human history. Wrapped in spotless Khaddar, a short hand-made dhoti round his waist, the Mahatma with his luminous eyes bespeaking intense love and grim determination, arrests the attention of the on-looker and the passer-by. His kindly face radiates joy—joy begotten of self-imposed suffering and a strict regimen of penance. The lines of that face immediately remind you of the twenty years' struggle of right against might commenced by a young barrister of four and twenty in South Africa. In that struggle he "moulded heroes out of clay", in the words of Gokhale. The young barrister, endowed with an experimental turn of mind, converted the struggle into a laboratory and began to analyse the elements of human nature. The barrister soon graduated into an educator of, and an agitator on behalf of, his oppressed fellow-countrymen In accord with the light of his conscience he changed his role and became a Tolstoyan. Finally, he emerged as the fearless leader of his people with the newly forged weapon of "Soul Force"—the incarnation of the philosophy of passive resistance.

TRIUMPH OF SOUL FORCE.

The new weapon of "Soul Force", of "Truth Force", or of "Love Force" as it is variously called by its author, is twice blest. It purifies the heart of the user and redeems the soul of the one against whom it is used. The nondescript barrister of twenty-three who first landed in South Africa in 1893, brought down to its knees the mighty British Empire in 1914. Soul force in the culminating phase of the South African Passive Resistance struggle, manifested itself in the form of an impressive march of a peaceful "army" of 3,000 Indians—men, women and children—who were determined to "invade" the Transvaal peacefully or to get arrested. General Smuts, on bended knees so to say, approached the chief of the political prisoners—I forget his number, his name was M. K. Gandhi—laid all his cards on the table, and conceded all the demands of the Indian community in South Africa. The world rejoiced that soul force triumphed over brute force.

INDIA'S FIRST ATTEMPT.

Hugging to his bosom this newly discovered weapon of non-violent resistance, Gandhi returned to India in 1915 and began to dream of using it on a national scale. The insanity of the world which had plunged humanity into the most terrible war of human history, stood in the way of Gandhi realising his dream immediately. In 1917-18, however, he did give a foretaste of passive resistance both to the people of Kaira and the Government of India—in gratitude for which people began to look upon him as a Mahatma. The passage of the obnoxious Rowlatt Acts of 1919 brought Gandhi to the fore and under his Mahatmic leadership passive resistance was offered by the whole country for the first time, the goal being the repeal of the Rowlatt Acts—or imprisonment. This being India's first attempt on a national scale to translate into practice Gandhi's gospel of love force, the organised violence of the Government was met by the disorganised, sporadic violence of the people. Whereupon Gandhi suspended the movement. A second attempt at a national resort to passive resistance was made by Gandhi on the historic First of August, 1920, when the non-violent non-co-operation movement was launched with a view to (1) securing the redress of the Khilafat wrongs, (2) the righting of the Punjab wrongs, and (3) the attainment of Swaraj. The non-co-operation movement attained its high water-mark just about the time its leader was arrested on the fateful 10th of March, 1922. Within four years after the launching of the movement over 40,000 patriots filled the prison-houses.

THE EXPECTED HAPPENED.

The Akali Sikhs of the Punjab and the peasants of Bardoli used the weapon of non-violent resistance with epic grandeur and rendered their names immortal. In the meantime, the intellectuals and politicians began to feel a surfeit of the pleasure of self-invited suffering and demanded a change in programme. Consequently the Swaraj Party was born and entrance into Government Councils was decided upon. The Mahatma withdrew from political activities and blessed the new party, feeling convinced more than ever before that the Swarajists would soon come around to his point of view and realise the futility of Council-entry. The expected happened at the historic session of the Congress at Lahore last year. Boycott of Legislatures and the attainment of Purna Swaraj are now the national policy of the people of India.

THE GREAT MOMENT.

The great moment has come—the moment for which Gandhi has been labouring all his life. It was in anticipation of such a moment that the Mahatma founded the Satyagraha Ashram at Sabarmati in 1916; the inmates of the Ashram have been trained in the observance of the eight principles: (1) truthfulness, (2) Ahinsa, (3) celibacy, (4) control of the palate, (5) non-thieving, (6) non-possession, (7) Swadeshi, and (8) fearlessness. The Ashram with its monastic mode of life entailing heavy toil and performance of all sorts of tasks including the cleaning of latrines, is an ideal preparatory school for prison: an inmate of the Ashram is well qualified to "join" prison.

A GREAT FAMILY.

It is a great family, the Ashram is, with Gandhi at its head. The great man's spirit pervades the entire place and in the heart of every Ashramite—man, woman and child—is a burning zeal to do the Mahatma's bidding, even unto death. Laughing heartily like a child, even eager for new experiences like a boy, always discharging his responsibilities to the very minutest details like a householder, Gandhi shares his very best with his large family of two hundred and some odd members. Now and then he cracks jokes which create such a roar of laughter that one's sides begin to ache. Always, the apostle of Ahinsa radiates love, kindliness and understanding.

Such is the leader and such are his followers. The most historic and the most dramatic event of the century will take place on the morrow when Gandhi and his faithful band of followers commence their march for the seacoast with a view to violating openly and deliberately, the provisions of the Salt Act and manufacturing contraband salt.

On bended knees, Gandhi begged the Viceroy only a week ago to face the Indian situation squarely and to avert the impending crisis. Lord Irwin failed to see eye to eye with Mahatma Gandhi and the Indian nation; hence the historic march of March 12th. Chivalrous to a fault, the Mahatma has not included a single woman member of the Ashram in the first battalion lest the Government might feel embarrassed at the presence of ladies seeking arrest.

During the coming twenty days an unbroken trial of patriotism and self-dedication shall be blazed, through town and country, from the Sabarmati Ashram to the seacoast. The purpose is to demonstrate dramatically to the world the enormity of the Salt Tax in India. It is possible we may be prevented from reaching the seacoast; in which case we shall joyfully go to the prison-house. Or, it is possible our chief may be taken away from our midst; in which case the Government will be adjudged by future historians to be guilty of a want of proper judgment. Or yet, Gandhi left free, all his followers might be arrested; in which case there would be no dearth of volunteers ready to flock to the Mahatmaji's standard.

HERALDING A NEW ERA.

Come what may, this is a fight to the finish. The people of India are determined to get the reins of Government in their own hands. In this fight all the sufferings shall be invited by the people; in this fight no violent resistance shall be offered to the duly (?) constituted authorities. India and Gandhi are determined, votaries of violence to the contrary notwithstanding, that by this method of non-violent resistance, the nearest approximation to a moral equivalent of war, the world may be weaned away from the philosophy of force and that a new era of good-will, mutual understanding and love may be inaugurated.

If the present Viceroy is, as I am told, Christian-minded, then he should have no difficulty in seeing the beauty of Gandhi's gospel. To the credit of non-violent resistance stand: (1) the successful termination of the South African struggle for racial equality, (2) the redress of some of the grievances of the indigo workers in Behar; (3) the exemption from taxation secured by the Kaira peasants in 1917-18; (4) Hindu-Muslim unity; (5) removal of the Rowlatt Acts from the Statute Book at the end of three years; (6) the encouragement of Swadeshi; (7) the triumph of the Akalis over the combined forces of their former corrupt clergy and Government; (8) the triumph of Bardoli in the teeth of Government opposition; (9) the celebration of Independence Day on January 26th, 1930; (10) Gandhi's now historic letter to the Viceroy.

THE PROMISE.

What does a nation-wide resort to non-violent resistance at this stage promise for the future? (1) It promises to try the mettle of the Indian people, (2) to train them in methods of discipline and organisation, (3) to equip them for Swaraj, (4) it promises the dawn of a new era in the world based upon liberty, justice, righteousness and love.

If the Viceroy believes, as I am sure he does—if not in his official capacity as Viceroy, at least as an Englishman and a Christian—if the Viceroy believes, as I am sure he does, that India's cause is right, that the method of soul force is noble, that simple decency requires that England meet India three-fourths of the way; if the Viceroy, believing this, cannot put into practice his ideas, then I invite him to resign his post and thereby impress upon his fellow-countrymen that the bureaucratic machinery needs to be entirely scrapped or to be so radically overhauled as to lose its former character.

SOVEREIGNITY RESIDES IN PEOPLE.

Let the bureaucracy, however, act as it may; in the final analysis it is the people alone who are the masters of the national destiny. Sovereignty resides in the people, not in a bureaucracy however over-powering. And sovereignty is indivisible, inalienable, universal: let India learn this simple truth of political science and the battle for Swaraj is more than half won.

The great march for India's freedom has begun. On the morrow there will arise on the ashes of the old world a new one proclaiming the triumph of soul force over brute force.

Mahatma Gandhi addressing the n[illegible]thering on Sab armati sands on the Hartal day [illegible]dar's" arrest.

104 MEN BURNED TO DEATH.

—:o:—

Shocking Cinema Tragedy In Korea.

MORE THAN 100 MEN INJURED.

LONDON, March 10.

Seoul.—Hundred and four persons have been killed and 100 injured, mostly Japanese naval men and their families, in the fire at a cinema display in connection with the celebration of the anniversary of the battle of Mukden at the naval station of Shinkai, South Korea. The film burst into flames setting the building on fire.—Reuter.

MEERUT CASE.

—:o:—

I. C. S. In The Witness Box.

A FELLOW STUDENT WITH SPRATT.

MEERUT, March 10.

When the Meerut "Conspiracy" Case was resumed to-day, the accused cross-examined one of the Bengal Police Officers who had given evidence on Saturday. Asked by Muzaffar Ahmed whether the book "the Subjection of Women" by John Stuart Mill was Communist literature, the witness said that he could give no explanation why he took the book. He took the book because he thought it might be necessary. The witness repeated the same answer when he asked whether the book "Megher Khela" (Clouds at Play) by Lady Bose was Communist literature.

Mr. G. P. Dass Gupta, Police Officer at Nadia, who searched the house at Kushtia, of Mr. Hemanta Kumar Sarkar, some time member of the Bengal Council, cross-exaxmined by the accused Nimbkar and S. N. Bannerji said that he could not say under what order or law, the office of Sarkar was locked for a few days.

I. C. S. IN WITNESS-BOX.

Mr. J. S. Fordham, I.C.S., Joint Magistrate, Allahabad, was examind and then cross-examined by several accused. Examined by Mr. Mitter, Mr. Fordham said that he was educated at Downing College Cambridge. He knew a Cambridge under-graduate named Spratt. There was only one Spratt at that College. Cross-examined by Spratt, witness said he was not an expert in constitutional history.

Osmani asked: Did you gather from the newspapers which you read that there was anti-Soviet feeling in England?

Mr. Mitter objected to Mr. Fordham's opinion, formed by reading newspapers, going in as evidence.

Cross-examined by M. G. Desai the witness said that he was not connected with any political club or association in Cambridge. Replying to Nimbkar the witness said that he met Mr. Langford James at Allahabad once and had a talk regarding this case. Lord Birkenhead did not allow him to enlist as a volunteer to help the Government during the general strike, as he was a probationer for the I.C.S. He had no sympathy with the strikers. He had not seen the peasantry being exploited in this country except by vakils.

Bradley, Hutchinson, Dr. Adhikary, Alwe, Kasle and Mitra further cross-examined the witness.

NO QUARREL WITH SPRATT.

In reply to Segal he said he had no quarrel with Spratt at College. Joglekar, Mirajkar, Bannerji and Shams-ul-Huda also cross-examined the witness.

The Court rose at 5-30 p.m.—A. P.

NASIK SATYAGRAHIS DETERMINED TO GET ENTRY.

"Pujaries" Prepared For A Compromise.

DR. AMBEDKAR CONFERS WITH OFFICIALS.

(From Our Correspondent)

NASIK, March 10.

The Nasik Satyagrah movement is proceeding in a perfectly non-violent manner. Dr. Ambedkar visited Nasik on Saturday night accompanied by Messrs. D V Naik, G N Sahasrabudhe, D V Pradhan and Pagare. Mr. Kher, Dr. Savarkar and Dr. Udgaonkar a. Mr. Dhadfale arrived by a later train. On Sunday morning when Dr. Ambedkar was reviewing the Satyagrahis at the temple Mr. Ghosal, the Commissioner Central Division, who was there with Mr. Gordon the Collector and the D. S. P., requested him to be informed of the attitude of the Satyagrahis.

WE HAVE A RIGHT TO ENTER.

Dr. Ambedkar informed him that the Satyagrahis are determined to have entrty into the temple as they have every right to be in the precincts of the temples in the same manner as other Hindoos have.

THE ORTHODOX EXCUSE.

The Commissioner had an interview with the orthodox leaders at the temple. They also met him at his bungalow. It is understood that they were trying to impress on him that the temple property is a private propety of one Mr Odhekar. At the same time, they are reported to have said that temple belongs to all the Hindoos of India. It is very difficult to reconcile both the statements. The Satyagrahis are very firm in spite of many reported harassments of their relatives in the district. The Satyagrahis are even prepared to undergo any term of imprisonment and have resolved to disobey iniquitous orders, if any, promulgated by Government.

DR. KURTKOTI CALLS MEETING OF BAIRAGEES

In the afternoon, efforts were made by local Temple Entry sympathisers to get Dr. Savarkar to address a meeting but in view of the atmosphere prevailing in the City, they gave up the idea. However, a meeting of the Bairagees was held under the presidentship of Dr. Kurtkoti in the evening where Mahant Sitaram was congratulated for being made a victim of Sanatanist fury on Sunday last.

SYMPATHISERS' MEETING.

In the evening, Messrs. Pradhan, Sahasrabudhe, Oturkar Gaikwad and Patitpavandas addressed the Satyagrahis to be resolute and not to give in till the entry is achieved and not to be deterred by threats or prosecutions.

Dr. Ambedkar left for Mahad by motor the same day where he is to argue the famous Chavadar Tank Case the first place where the idea of a Satyagrah was mooted.

"PUJARIES" PREPARED FOR COMPROMISE

It is reported that the Pujaris are ready to compromise but they are being opposed by the turbulent and fanatic element of Nasik. Efforts are in progress to arrive at a compromise by according equal rights to both the touchable and the untouchable alike. Developments are awaited. Pathardi Maharg who were arrested, have been let out on bail. "untouchables" of Pathardi determined Satyagrahis and provided funds for the first feeding of 10,000 "untouchables" who had gathered at Nasik on 2nd March. The Satyagrahis are in excellent spirit and are singing Bhajans. They are willing to court imprisonment. If just rights are not recognised they are pledged to remain non-violent and suffer for the sake of truth.

LI. GEORGE "JERRY-BUILDING" AGAIN.

Ballot-Box Not A Panacea.

"BRITAIN AN IMPARTIAL REFEREE."

LONDON, March 8.

That it is a great blunder to regard the ballot box as a panacea for all the ills of India and that there is still need for Britain to play the role of trustee for the Indian masses is the burden of Mr. Lloyd George's latest contribution to the "Daily Telegraph."

Mr. Lloyd George maintains that the effects of tyranny of the caste system are too great and asserts that the religious hostility of the communities resident in India offers one of the rarest obstacles to the unification of diverse creeds and castes in India which is an essential condition precedent to political progress.

INHIBITIONS.

He holds that the progress of India in the immediate future depends largely on concentration of energy in the economic field, so that the general population of India may be freed from inhibitions which are responsible for depriving them of any desire to improve their standard of living.

BALLOT-BOX.

The British rule has endeavoured to attain this end but the movement is now hindered by the present attitude of Britain to regard the ballot-box as a panacea and satisfaction of the vociferous claimants more important than the guardianship of India's fundamental interests.

Indian masses can hardly hope to acquire a reasonable measure of self-confidence without external aid, as scales are too heavily weighted against them. The masses have any chance only if the ring is in charge of an impartial referee.—Free Press Beam Service.

NO "ENTANGALING MILITARY ALLIANCES"

World Peace To Be Maintained.

LONDON, March 9.

Mr. MacDonald broadcasting from Chequers to America declared that no thought of failure of the Naval Conference was entertained at St. James Palace. He exhorted his listeners to "be of good hope and heart. We are." The Premier freely recognised the difficulties involved in adjusting the programmes which were now being discussed, but the last word in London rested with the statesmen, and everyone of them was determined to get five-power agreement.

PEACE OF THE WORLD.

Mr. MacDonald quoted from the Anglo-American declaration issued by himself and Mr. Hoover during his American tour, following the portion namely: "The part of each of our Governments in the promotion of world peace will be different, as one will never consent to become entangled in European diplomacy and the other is resolved to pursue a policy of active co-operation with its European neighbours. But each of our Government will direct its thoughts and influence towards securing and maintaining peace of world" and said no departure would be made from this declaration.

He said, "We shall not agree to base any treaty resulting from Conference on entangling military alliances," and pointed out that the bonds of war could not be security of Peace.—Reuter.

We or our authorised Agents will be pl[illegible]y such further information as desired.

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Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Proprietors, Ltd. by SORABJI PALONJI KAPA[illegible] at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hall Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay.